FBIS DAILY REPORT

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THREE DELEGATES ADDRESS MBFR SESSION IN VIENNA

Polish Envoy

AU141402 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 81 pp 1, 7

[PAP report on speech by Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, head of the Polish delegation, at the 8 October session of the MBFR conference in Vienna]

[Text] Ambassador S. Przygodzki stressed that Poland, together with other socialist states invariably displays a constructive approach to the Vienna negotiations, striving to sign an agreement that would lower the level of military confrontation in central Europe. In this connection he recalled Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek's speech at the 36th UN session, in which it had been stressed that Poland had been and would be among the pioneers of the struggle for peace, European detente, security and cooperation.

Stating that there are unfavorable tendencies in the general international situation, S. Przygodzki said that the chances for success of the Vienna talks are threatened by the steps that upset the existing balance of power in central Europe. The consequences of the NATO decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe will be especially serious in that regard. Also, the recent decision to produce the neturon bomb, which has created profound concern in the world, cannot favorably affect the climate of confidence in Europe.

S. Przygodzki criticized the fact that the West is inflexible in making its participation in drawing up the first agreement dependent on the previous solution of the data issue.

GDR's 'Concern'

LD052026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 5 Nov (ADN) -- At Thursday's plenary session of the Vienna disarmament negotiations, the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Andre Weiland, expressed the concern that influential circles in the West are sitting around the conference table not in order to make progress in the negotiations, but primarily to soothe public opinion in their countries which is concerned about the NATO arms drive. He said that his concern is based on the fact that the Western countries participating in the negotiations have during the first 6 weeks of the 25th negotiating round shown no willingness whatsoever to hold a constructive dialogue on the key question of an initial reduction agreement for central Europe. Many facts testify to this. Thus, the West has pursued a concept aimed at removing mutual reduction and limitation of arms from the agenda originally agreed upon by all participating countries. The superficial claim put forward is that this will make an initial agreement easier.

Ambassador Wieland recalled that on the basis of the proposals made by the socialist participating countries in reply to the West's offer concerning the reduction of a number of selected types of arms, a mutually acceptable solution to this problem had already been close at hand. Only the West's decision, in the wake of the Brussels missile decision, to withdraw the offers made had once again complicated this question. This is detrimental to the negotiations, is anything but confidence-promoting and is no contribution to "calculability."

The head of the GDR delegation characterized the Western attempt to dispense with the agreed correlation between the troop and arms reduction as a negative political signal and as a departure from the bases of the negotiations. This has to be viewed in direct context with the sharpened course of NATO's nuclear and simultaneous conventional arms drive in central Europe. Apart from the active preparations for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, there are, for example, long-term programs for equipping U.S. armed forces in the FRG with over 300 arms systems.

It has been shown, Ambassador Wieland emphasized that it is not the complexity of the subject which is decisive, but only the political will for acceptable solutions. He referred to the precedent-setting unilateral withdrawal of Soviet soldiers and tanks from the GDR and to the willingness of the socialist countries, only recently affirmed by the GDR foreign minister, to reduce all types of weapons on a mutual basis provided the undiminished security of all parties involved is maintained.

Ambassarod Wieland called on the Western paritcipating countries to return to the agreed bases of negotiations.

At the plenary session the new head of the U.S. delegation, Richard Staar, was officially welcomed.

Bulgaria's Shopov

AU271307 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 81 p 5

[Petur Ivanov's report: "A Concrete Contribution Is Necessary"]

[Text] Today's 285th closed plenary meeting of the Vienna talks on limiting the arms and armed forces in central Europe took place under the sign of the 1,300th anniversary of founding the Bulgarian state.

On this occasion Stanislaw Przygodzki, leader of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic, who chaired the meeting, on behalf of the participants addressed cordial greetings and wishes for further successes and for the Bulgarian people's happiness and well-being.

In his statement Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, stressed the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as expressed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech 2 days ago, to do everything possible for strengthening the process of detente and peace, for putting into effect the program on peace in the 80's, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and for implementing the peaceful initiatives of the socialist countries. He stressed the proposal of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on holding in 1982 in Bulgaria a meeting of the Balkan countries' leaders to discuss the issue of turning the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The Bulgarian representative stressed that the complicated international situation requires that all participant countries in the Vienna talks exercise their special responsibility for strengthening peace, stability and confidence in Europe. The People's Republic of Bulgaria attributes great significance to the issue of reaching, through peaceful negotiations, agreements on limiting the military confrontation in central Europe. An important step in this direction would have been reaching an agreement on the first stage of limiting U.S. and USSR troops and arms, simultaneously with freezing the armed forces of the other countries participating in the talks.

Unfortunately, the West declines the solution of these important questions, speculating with the so-called "confidence measures," raising as a precondition the adoption of an inflated package of measures on checking and control, without any reducement, i.e., without the very object of checking and control. The mistrust and suspicion, the Bulgarian representative declared, are a result of the militaristic policy of certain Western circles, and their military plans and preparations. He directed the participants' attention to the dangerous statements on the permissibility of various variants on conducting a limited nuclear war in Europe. "The Euoprean peoples," he said, "reject the plans of any nuclear war, in which hundreds of millions of European citizens would perish and the European culture be destroyed."

"In this atmosphere it is necessary that the Western participants contribute not only words, but a concrete contribution. They must indicate their readiness for: 1) Reducing in the first stage not only the quantity of U.S. and USSR ground troops, but their disarmament too; 2) Freezing the quantity of the armed troops of the other directly participating countries; 3) Not increasing the quantity of the participating countries' armed forces during the period of holding the talks; and 4) Establishing a ceiling for the quantity of NATO and Warsaw Pact air forces."

ROMANIAN ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE CONFERENCE

AU302015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, 30 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor during the plenary meeting of the all-European Madrid conference, on Friday the head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Ion Datcu, presented extensively the viewpoints of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu as concerns the present stage of the conference, its targets, the importance of its concluding successfully.

In Romania's opinion, the speaker showed, the efforts of all the 35 delegations will have to be guided by the spirit of high responsibility for the vital interests of Europe and of all the peoples of the world. Romania, deeply interested in a successful Madrid conference, in maintaining and developing the CSCE process, has further taken action alongside the other states for the conference to resume under best auspices.

Reaching an agreement -- however laborious the efforts of all the 35 participant states -- is not merely a wish, an option, but the only possible alternative to the escalation of lack of confidence, to tension and to the dangers of war. The Romanian representative went on noting that in Romanis's conception the Madrid conference had to be a forum of true negotiations, to facilitate better understanding among all the participant states, to single out ways and means conductive to a reduction of tension, to the resumption of the course to detente among all the states. Being convinced that this is the only reasonable way, that the progress scored so far must be continued, Romania opines that solutions must be searched persistently to all the problems still under discussion, however difficult they may be.

Referring to the targets of the conference the Romanian representative considered the entire evolution of the proceedings of the Madrid forum to have proved that the military aspects of security were the fundamental object of negotiations, this being a natural consequence of the developments in Europe and the world over, of the continuously accelerating arms race, of the nuclear arming in particular, of the danger represented by the siting and development of new nuclear rockets. Highlighting that reaching an adequate agreement in point of organizing a conference on strengthened confidence and disarmament in Europe would meet the interests of all European countries, the Romanian ambassador reasserted his country's conviction that no insuperable obstacles barred the attainment of such an agreement, in point of defining the zone of application of the measures of confidence included.

The head of the Romanian delegation also stressed the need for the present conference to solve the problem of continuing the multilateral process of building security and developing the cooperation in Europe, reminding in this respect that Romania tabled the proposal that the next conference be hosted by Bucharest, being convinced that she would be able to lead to futher progress on the line of the policy of detente, peace and national independence the Romanian representative stated.

The Madrid conference, he added, should also contribute to achieving a united Europe where wide unhampered economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration were ensured setting out from the observance of each country's social system, of each people's independence and sovereignty, a Europe where each nation could develop freely, sheltered from any outside agression or interference.

The Romanian delegation, the speaker said in conclusion, considers that at this new stage of the proceedings all the states should concentrate efforts in view of ensuring, by means of sustained negotiations on still unsolved problems, the complete drafing of a final act of the conference, before the close of the year.

USSR OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

AU051651 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 5 November begins a live relay from Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall of a festive meeting marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At 1500 GMT the announcer briefly describes the significance of the October Revolution -- "the most humane revolution in mankind's history." He refers to Brezhnev's interview in DER SPIEGEL, compares it to Lenin's decree on peace and the CPSU peace program and stresses that peace has been and is the main goal of the Soviet Union.

At 1501 GMT he announces the entrance of "Bulgaria's state and party leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov." The Bulgarian national anthem is played followed by the Soviet national anthem.

Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, opens and chairs the meeting. After dwelling on a few general aspects of the October Revolution and the successes of the Soviet state, he gives the floor to Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee.

At 1505 GMT Aleksandrov begins his speech by describing the historic significance of the October Revolution and the social transformations inspired by it. He dwells on the influence of the October Revolution on the development of Bulgarian revolutionary thought and expresses the "deep fraternal gratitude of the Bulgarian people" to the Soviet Union.

Further, Aleksandrov describes the characteristics of the Soviet Communist Party and its merit in "developing the world revolutionary process." He points out the Soviet economic successes and social achievements.

The significance of the 26th CPSU Congress, especially the CPSU Central Committee report, is stressed by Aleksandrov. He describes the efforts of the "enemies of the socialist system and the revisionists" as futile, because "history has proved the validity of the socialist theory." The "infallibility of the Marxist-Leninist theory" is repeatedly stressed by Aleksandrov.

Further, Aleksandrov describes "the loyalty of the Bulgarian communists to the ideals of the October Revolution." Their adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism" is repeatedly stressed by Chudomir Aleksandrov.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's successes after the victory of the 9 September Revolution, Aleksandrov attributed them "to the correct application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the historic experience of the Soviet Communist Party, as well as the close cooperation and relations with the socialist community countries." He stresses that "the BCP is constantly implementing the principles of a comprehensive rapprochement with the USSR, which corresponds with Bulgaria's internal and international interests."

Further, Aleksandrov dwells on the personal contribution of Todor Zhivkov, "the creator of the party's April line and the noted pupil of Blagoev and Dimitrov." He stresses that the festive celebration of Zhivkov's 70th birthday has demonstrated his great international prestige. Aleksandrov also dwells on the importance of the other anniversaries recently marked in Bulgaria — the 90th BCP anniversary and the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. He describes the importance of the 12th BCP Congress as well as "the concern of the BCP for improving the standard of living of the Bulgarian citizens." He repeatedly quotes from various Zhivkov speeches to support and illustrate his own words.

Aleksandrov then describes the Bulgarian people's labor upsurge and economic successes and attributes them to the "correct BCP leadership."

At 1530 GMT Aleksandrov goes on to discuss the international situation. "The strengthening of the power and cohesion of the socialist community is highlighted as the most important task of the socialist country. He points to the merits of the Soviet party and state for the achievement of this goal. "The international communist and workers movement has had remarkable successes under the Soviet leadership," Chudomir Aleksandrov stresses. He credits the October Revolution with initiating the international movement for national liberation and stresses the Soviet Union's commitment to the struggle of this movement. "The struggle for peace is the main characteristic of the foreign policy of the USSR and the CPSU." Again he refers to the CPSU peace program as "supported by all peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world." Brezhnev's contribution to implementing the "peaceful Soviet policy" is pointed out.

Further, Aleksandrov describes "the attempts by U.S. imperialist circles to organize the reactionary forces throughout the world and upset the balance of power, negotiate from a position of strength and impose their will." He refers to the decision to deploy new nuclear weapons in Europe as an example of aggressive "U.S. foreign policy," and juxtaposes this policy with the "peaceful Soviet foreign policy." In this context he mentions Brezhnev's interview in DER SPIEGEL as an example of the "peaceful nature of the Soviet foreign policy." Several quotations from the interview are highlighted by Aleksandrov as examples of the "Soviet desire for peace." Dwelling on Bulgaria's contribution to world peace, Aleksandrov mentions "Bulgaria's concrete peace proposals," among them the proposal to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Returning to the protection of peace as the most important goal of mankind, Aleksandrov points out the recent antimilitary demonstrations in Western Europe as an example of mankind's desire for peace. He does not mention Poland or any specific conflict in the world.

At 1542 GMT Aleksandrov stresses that "nothing can stop the victorious march of the October Revolution, which began 64 years ago." He concludes his speech by hailing the "eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship."

At 1543 GMT Misho Mishev gives the floor to Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. Speaking in Russian, Tolubeyev thanks the Bulgarian people "on behalf of the CPSU, the Soviet state and Comrade Brezhnev personally." He describes the joy of the Soviet people at the Bulgarian people's working successes and international prestige. He dwells on the general successes of the Soviet state and the socialist community and attributes them to the "correctness of Marxist-Leninist thought."

Dwelling on the most important Soviet goals, Tolubeyev mentions the "increase in the USSR's defensive capability" as one of the country's most important goals, along with the development of the socialist economy and the introduction of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. He stresses Brezhnev's contribution to achieving various Soviet successes.

Further, Tolubeyev points out that "it is impossible to imagine the progress of the socialist countries without their friendship and cooperation with the USSR." In this context he points out the relations between Bulgaria and the USSR as an "example of socialist friendship in action." He dwells on the importance of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and praises Bulgaria's successes in all areas of life "achieved under the BCP leadership."

Briefly dwelling on the international situation, Tolubeyev also describes peace as the most important goal of Soviet foreign policy. He stresses Soviet assistance to national liberation movements. He accuses "U.S. militaristic and reactionary circles" of execerbating the international situation and intensifying the arms race by producing new weapons. Tolubeyev repeatedly stresses the "Soviet desire for peace and detente." Referring to the "peaceful Soviet foreign policy," he points out Brezhnev's interviews in PRAVDA and DER SPIEGEL as concrete examples of this desire.

He also praises "Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy," and refers to the proposal to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone as a example of this policy. He positively evaluates the relations between the BCP and the CPSU and between Bulgaria and the USSR, and stresses that these relations increase Bulgaria's defensive capability.

At 1601 GMT Tolubeyev concludes his speech by wishing Bulgaria new working successes and hailing the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The live relay ends at 1602 GMT with the "Internationale" played by an orchestra.

The announcer identifies the following persons as being present at the festive meeting: "Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhailov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev and other party and state leaders."

PARTY SECRETARIES RETURN FROM MOSCOW MEETING

AU051752 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] On 5 November the BCP delegation which took part in the meeting of the secretaries on ideological matters of the central committees of the socialist countries' fraternal communist parties, returned from Moscow. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Comrade Aleksandur Lilov. It consisted of Comrades Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and BCP Central Committee reponsible associates.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Milko Balev. Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

FRG TV INTERVIEW OF WEINBERGER REPORTED

AU051058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger gave an interview last night to FRG television in which he reconfirmed the U.S. striving to act from the position of strength [words indistinct] at the forthcoming Geneva talks with the Soviet Union. Weinberger defined the present U.S. policy as a policy of achieving peace through the means of threats. Such statements made in this spirit pursued two goals: to set up an unfavorable background for the forthcoming talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt in Bonn, and to provoke the Soviet Union on this issue which was so clearly expressed by Leonid Brezhnev in his DER SPIEGEL interview. A number of world politicians and public figures noted in this connection today that it will be impossible to limit a nuclear war under the present conditions, and that it will inevitably turn into a world disaster for mankind.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA 5 NOV

AU051749 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 5 Nov (BTA) -- In 1981 Bulgaria and Romania will trade in consumer goods at the amount of 35 million rubles. This is provided for in the trade and cooperation protocols signed here today by the two countries' ministries for internal trade. The half of the trade is to be carried out by department stores, trade organizations and border land towns. The reciprocal deliveries are to be increased by 25 percent as against last year.

During the talks the delegations of the two ministries had questions of present interest related to the development and the improvement of Bulgaria and Romania's internal trade were discussed.

When designing big stores, when investigating technological schemes and form of trade services in the department stores, when cooperating between the scientific trade institutes, etc an exchange of experience is being intended.

In the interest of exchanging consumer goods "Sofia" and "Bucharest" national stores are due to open by the end of this year in the two countries' capitals.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Meets Zarev 5 Nov

AU051755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] On 5 November Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning and foreign trade. During their talk they discussed the state and prospects of bilateral trade and economic relations. The need for long-range planning was stressed. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, attended the meeting.

Received by Zhivkov

AU052014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] On 5 November Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Lopo do Nascimento, Angola's minister of planning and foreign trade. During the talk they positively evaluated the development of bilateral relations. Concrete measures were discussed for further developing mutual economic and trade relations, according to the agreements reached during the last meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Trade Cooperation Protocol

AU052027 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 5 Nov (BTA) -- Mr Lopo do Nascimento had talks here with Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, with Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. The economic relations were analyzed. The view was expressed that bilateral relations should develop on a stable planned basis. Stress was laid on the need for activating the business contacts.

Mr Lopo do Nascimento, Mr Kiril Zarev and Mr Khristo Khristov signed a protocol on the talks held, which provides for diversification of reciprocal trade, exchange of economic delegations and participation in fairs.

It is pointed out in the document that in Angola, with Bulgarian assistance, there are going to be built a number of complete projects including an enterprise for hoist and transport car assembly, a plant for water pumps and irrigation systems and bases for repair of transformers. Cooperation in agriculture and geological prospecting is going to expand.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRENCH COMPANIES HELD

AU051751 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia 5 Nov (BTA) -- The fifth annual meeting of the committee for development of Bulgaro-French economic ties was held here today. The members of this committee are twelve Bulgarian and eleven French firms as well as three Bulgaro-French societies. The work of this committee is mostly promotional and encouraging. It works for increasing the exchange of economic information.

The meeting adopted trends for the work of the committee in 1982 which include initiatives promoting Bulgaro-French economic cooperation. It is expected that the activitity of the committee will help in expanding bilateral relations in the spheres of marketing and in the building in Bulgaria of small and medium-size French enterprises.

In the 1960-1980 period Bulgaro-French trade rose more than 12 times. Bulgaria supplied France mostly with products of the chemical industry, mechanical engineering, metallurgy and agruculture. The imports are dominated by chemical products, machines and complete projects, among which are also the chemical plants near the towns of Vidin and Pleven built with French cooperation. There is a definite interest in the expansion of industrial cooperation between the two countries, in joint work in heavy engineering, metallurgy, the chemical industry and in other spheres, as well as in joint activity on the markets of third countries.

TRANSPORT MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

AU053000 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Algiers, 5 Nov (BTA) -- Concerte prospects for expanding Bulgaro-Algerian cooperation in the field of transport were mapped out here during the visit of a delegation of Bulgaria's ministry for transport.

At the negotiations the Bulgarian delegation had with the representatives of a number of Algerian ministries the trends for interraction in the marine, automobile and air transport were mapped out. Outlined were also the possibilities for Bulgaria's participation in designing and constructing of different transport projects and in organizing the automobile transport in Algeria. An agreement on increasing Bulgaria's technical assistance for the Algerian transport was achieved. Expressed was satisfaction with the cooperation between the national air companies -- "Balkan" and "Air Algerie" and an agreement for expanding their cooperation in air transporting goods was achieved.

BRIEFS

KUBADINSKI ACTIVITIES -- A celebration marking the presentation of awards to the border guards who have excelled in their activities was held today. Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the administrative-Military department of the BCP Central Committee; Georgi Tanev, Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; Maj Gen Stefan Tsanov, commander of the border guards, and others were present. "Pencho Kubadinski presented the awards given by the Fatherland Front National Council and conveyed greetings to the tireless defenders of the Bulgarian borders." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 28 Oct 81 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA -- An agreement was signed between Bulgaria and Nicaragua on mutual recognition of educational certificates, diplomas, scientific degrees and titles in Sofia last night. The document was signed by Mikhayl Savov, chairman of the Council on Higher Education and deputy minister of national education, on the Bulgarian side; and by Jose (Passos Marciak) secretary of the National Council of Education of Nicaragua, on the Nicagaruan side. The ceremony was attended by Richardd Roman Wheelock, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 81 p 6 AU]

BALKAN CONFERENCE -- A Balkan conference devoted to the subject of "Philosophy and Culture" opened in Varna yesterday. The conference was organized by the Bulgarian Philosophical Society, the Bulgarian Adacemy of Sciences Institute on Philosophy and Sociology, and the Balkanistics Institute. The conference is attended by philosophers, cultural experts and historians from Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The conference was opened by academician Sava Ganovski, chairman of the Bulgarian Philosophical Society and honorary chairman of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies. He stressed the role of philosophy and culture for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, into a zone of peace, good-neighborly relations and cooperation. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 81 p 6 AU]

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION OBSERVANCES

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD051554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] To mark the forthcoming 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a commemorative ceremony took place at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague today. To the tune of the "March of Fallen Revolutionaries" and with military honors, a wreath of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the federal government, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was laid at the memorial to Soviet soldiers who fell during the liberation of Czechoslovakia, by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and by other members of the Presidium and the party Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek and Josef Kempny; by secretaries of the party Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; by Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; and by other representatives.

The memory of the fallen heroes was also honored by representatives of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic, by the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the armies of the Ministry of Interior and the People's Militia, by representatives of party and state bodies, and by social organizations of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region.

The memory of the fallen members of the Great Soviet Army was also honored by wreaths laid by officials of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia headed by Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin, by representatives of the main command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries at the Czechoslovak People's Army, by the command of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, by a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Ivan Dudenkov, member of the society's all-union leadership.

After the Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems were played, the highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives and representatives of the other delegations laid wreaths at the tomb of the Czech and Slovak Red Army members.

The commemorative ceremony ended with the Internationale.

Officials at Prague Rally

LD052246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] At a festive rally at the Prague Palace of Culture, the working people of our capital and of the Central Bohemia Region marked the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the greatest revolutionary event in the history of mankind.

Greeted by long applause, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the party Central Committee Presidium -- Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Antonin Kapek; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the party Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka; and other representatives took their places. Also present was the USSR ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin.

Among the guests was a delegation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society led by member of its all-union leadership Ivan Dudenkov, and representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact and representatives of the command of the Central Group of the Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the speech at the festive rally.

Indra Address

LD060002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1507 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Speech delivered by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, at the rally in Prague's Palace of Culture marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live]

[Text] Esteemed friends, dear Soviet guests, comrades!

It is now 64 years since the news went around the world that the bourgeois rule in Russia had been overthrown, that working class political power had been set up under the leadership of the Bolsheviks. It was necessary to endure many yet harder struggles to win complete victory for the socialist revolution, but one thing is certain: From that moment history of a new type of civilization began to be written. From that moment not a single important event could be divorced from the Great October Socialist Revolution, from the existence of our world's first socialist state. Beginning with 7 November 1917 nothing could return to the old path. The monopoly of imperialist rule had been broken; mankind had discovered that the bourgeois system of exploitation was not eternal. All the changes on the political map of the world since that time, the birth of many socialist states, the upsurge of the national liberation movement, the dislocation of colonial rule -- all that has been directly or indirectly inspired by Great October, influenced by its ideas. We say figuratively but eloquently that the time of human history has been directed for 64 years by the Kremlin chimes. No event of modern history is more admired, loved and (?written about) than the Great October Socialist Revolution. All the struggles for a just world are connected with it; its ideas have significantly accelerated social and human progress and given it new dimensions.

It is quite logical that Great October was the target of concentrated (?attack) by the imperialists and their servants. They did not restrict their anger to dirty slanders but manifested it by gross interference, violations of the sovereignty of the young Soviet state, military intervention, and an economic and diplomatic blockade. Finally they gave Nazi Germany the job of settling the fate of Bolshevism, as they used to say. Fear and hate, after all, are today too at the root of all propaganda attacks, all political, economic and military plots against the first country of socialism and its allies.

The fulfillment of such an historic task as the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat could be achieved only by a new type of revolutionary party. The immortal merit of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the genius theoretician and organizer of revolution, lay in the fact that he created such a party, that he prepared it for the mission of a political vanguard of the working class, that he armed it with the necessary resolution to stage a socialist revolution, defend it and consolidate its results. (?They stood up to the test in the struggle) because they discerned the fruition of revolutionary conditions and succeeded in winning the people by effective slogans which expressed their yearnings.

Their revolutionary firmness grew out of experience. It was created in years-long struggles against all displays of reformism, for ideological purity, for political and organizational unity in their own ranks. A worthy continuator of all the best social traditions is the CPSU, which honorably fulfills its historic role, develops the Leninist bequest and successfully leads the Soviet people toward communism. [applause]

[Words indistinct] The most important result of Great October was the creation of the USSR. Enemies of all sorts did not want to believe in the possibility of its permanent existence. The most varied prophecies many, many times predicted its end. Regardless of the repeated shame, they have not stopped this wishful predicting. Even today [illegible] try to present their wish as if it were a fact.

The Great October Socialist Revolution created a state which was strong because all power in it belonged to the working class and its allies. All means of production, all natural and cultural riches belonged to the people. It was the first time that a society had been created in which the majority ruled the minority and the exploitation of man by man was done away with forever. It was the first time that the maximum satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of all working people became the most important law.

The development of the USSR has become evidence of the abilities and capabilities of a people who have become the masters of their country, of a people whose initiative is incited and organized by the communist party.

The path from the backward Czarist Russia to today's economic and cultural standard of the USSR was very difficult. The enemy did not let the Soviet people enjoy many peaceful years. The Soviet people dealt with all the complicated tasks of socialist construction without previous experience and under conditions of capitalist encirclement. The beginning [words indistinct] of the most horrible world war so far. But it was the complexity of all conditions which verified the advantages of socialism, as shown in the enormous pace of industrial development, the organization of large-scale agricultural production, the growth of technical standards, the growth of education and of culture. The USSR was the first to use atomic energy for peaceful application. The Soviet citizen Yuriy Gagarin was the first to penetrate space. In many areas of human activity the Soviet state is the best or one of the best in the world.

Developments in the USSR provide convincing proof that the present and the future belong to socialism and communism, that this is a dynamic system which offers mankind unforeseen opportunities in solving all economic and social problems. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone Soviet basic production assets increased by R347 billion. In the past 5 years basic production funds were renewed by 36 percent and in agriculture by as much as 47 percent. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the share of consumption funds in the national revenue will rise to 77.3 percent and the population's take-home pay will rise by 16-18 percent and 530-540 million square meters of housing will be built.

We sincerely congratulate the Soviet people on the results they have achieved. We wish them every success in fulfilling the conclusions of the 26th congress because we know that all their endeavors serve progress and peace. [applause]

An explanation of this successful development of the USSR is to be found solely in the correct policy of its communist party, in its organizational skill, in its close links with the working people. Only by consistently applying Lenin's ideas has it been possible, for example, to tackle such a complex task as the relationship between the nationalities and ethnic groups. The Soviet people today form a united family where there is no room for malice between nationalities, where a patronizing attitude on the part of the bigger nationalities of the past is not tolerated, where narrow nationalism and chauvinism cannot find fertile ground.

Even the once economically most backward regions in that gigantic country have risen to the most advanced standards. The ethnic groups (?threatened) with extinction have been revived in Soviet society and have provided world-renowned masters in literature, music and art.

The unity of the CPSU and the people is reflected also in the steady deepening and improvement of socialist democracy. The new 1977 Constitution demonstrates in everyday life that all the power in the land of the soviets truly belongs to the people, that the representative bodies are working with increasing efficiency, that they serve the working people and are carrying out their will.

For all their sacrifices, for their socialist patriotism, manifested in battle and at work, for their exemplary internationalist feelings and action the Soviet people deserve the admiration of all progressive forces in the world. Our recognition and esteem go out to them with full justification. [applause]

It is a good feeling to possess such allies and friends.

Comrades! Great October inspired the birth of the CPCZ whose 60-year history we are recalling this year. The revolutionary core of the working class, the most progressive forces of our society, realized 60 years ago that a state, just from the social and national point of view, can only be the result of revolutionary struggles. The founders of our party at that time had already understood that the experiences of the Bolsheviks and the fundamental ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution are not merely some restricted matter for Russia alone but that they possess a general validity. The past 60 years have confirmed the correctness of this finding. The communists waged extremely hard class and social struggles in the first republic. The ruling bourgeoisie and reformists aimed their insults and slanders at them. They treated them with police batons, bullets and prisons. In spite of everything [words indistinct] the party gained the trust of the people, eventually stood at the head of the national liberation struggle and led the people to a victory of the socialist revolution.

The slanders of the revisionists and bourgeois enemies about some sort of a mechanical acceptance of the so-called Soviet model [word indistinct] our national peculiarities have the aim of promoting nationalism and anti-Sovietism. But the Czechoslovak experience is a truly textbook example of creatively utilizing the generally valid principles of the socialist revolution and of recognizing national peculiarities. At the same time, however, we proudly admit that in our primary aims -- how to overthrow the bourgeoisie, how to install the political power of the working class, how to defend, strengthen and develop the achievements of the socialist revolution -- we consciously, in the interest of our people and this country, followed the example of the Soviet (?communists). [applause]

We can prove on the basis of our experiences that an underestimation of the Soviet example, a distortion and an abandonment of Leninist teachings, a belittling of the generally valid principles of the socialist revolution, is always paid for with failure and defeat. On the other hand, all our successes always have been the result of an unswerving loyalty to Leninism, of creatively utilizing the experiences of the Soviet communists, of defending and strengthening our alliance with the first country of socialism. This was true during the last 60 years. This is our line today and we will never abandon this path. [applause] The results which we have achieved in the development of the economy, culture and education, of living standards, social policy and in the perfection of socialist democratism since February 1948 are a great satisfaction for our people.

They confirm that our generations did not live and work in vain. They confirm the rightness of the policy of our communist party and the fruitfulness of the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance. Our current actions, our striving for the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th congress are and will, however, always be the examination of our abilities to apply the ideas of Great October to the current conditions, of our faithfulness to the legacy of the founders of the party, of our revolutionary awareness. From this viewpoint the proceedings and the results of the fourth session of our party Central Committee which took place a week ago should be understood.

As you know, the Central Committee dealt with agriculture. It assessed the situation in the entire national economy in wider context and paid attention to issues of international politics. The ideas expressed by Comrade Husak at the end of the session deserve exceptional attention. These are ideas by which we should be governed in our everyday activity.

The results of the 16th congress were received with understanding and consent by the whole Communist Party, by all organs and organizations of the National Front, and as the general elections showed, by all working people. In the period since the 16th congress we have recorded some positive tendencies in the development of the national economy. It is right to assess positively the organizational abilities of those managerial workers, and the selflessness of those workers and agricultural workers who have brought about these results. In spite of this we ought to ask ourselves with pressing urgency: Is this enough? Does it correspond to our needs and possibilities? Does it agree with the demands which the leadership of the party and the state has been outlining very firmly for the past 7 years? Unfortunately we are still behind in some indices which determine the effectiveness of individual branches and the whole economy. There are plenty of enterprises whose managements behave as though nothing has changed either in the world or in our country over the last few years. Fuel and energy are not managed with sufficient economy. Utilization of raw materials is still not satisfactory. The technical standard of our products is not increasing with sufficient speed. The quality of all work is far from being an inviolable law everywhere.

It was said again at the session of the Central Committee that our life is affected by the development of the world economy, by the increased prices of raw materials, by the worsening market possibilities as a result of the crisis in capitalist countries, by the complicated international situation as well as by the discriminatory behavior of some capitalist countries. But this compels us with even greater urgency to increase our efforts to muster all our own forces and means. It means we must concentrate on overcoming our own shortcomings caused above all by subjective weaknesses, expecially the unsatisfactory standard of planning and management at all levels, but mainly in industries, sectors and enterprises. This applies to the conceptual character but also to inadequate flexibility in operational management.

For example, what kind of testimonials do certain enterprises allocate themselves and how do they see their social responsibilities -- enterprises and sectors which are today submitting draft plans with the demand for higher imports, for more manpower and investments while providing fewer exports and lower deliveries for the domestic consumer.

This year we are beginning to apply the Set of Measures for improved planning and management. Though this is a long-term process it is nevertheless becoming clear that warnings against illusions about their automatic impact were justified. Each principle contained in the Set of Measures is applied by people. Everything now depends on them, on their ability to grasp principles, if they will be capable of respecting the interests of the whole of society and of harmonizing them creatively with the interests of respective work teams.

The situation does not permit us to circumvent or, so to speak, weaken individual factors of the Set of Measures and weaken their effectiveness. That is why the Central Committee stressed that now all forces have to concentrate on fulfilling the targets of this year's plan while simultaneously preparing the draft plan for 1982 and keeping in perspective the existing situation as well as for the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan. The individual aspects of the Set of Measures are binding for everyone. Their impact will be absolute and it is therefore correct to point out in good time that all speculation on the possible reduction of planned targets will be rejected.

No doubt there are enough devoted and capable people among leading workers at all levels who see their mission in serving society and are coping well with their duties. But there are also those who like to make their life far too cozy, who give priority to their personal and marginal interests over those of the collective, who refuse to abandon the straightjacket of daily habits, who fail to grasp the requirements of our time. It was at them that the criticism levelled by Comrade Husak at the last session of the Central Committee was directed.

Our entire life must be permeated by the principle that it is not enough to state one's acceptance of the party's program by words alone. Deeds and deeds alone, concrete results of work alone must be the yardstick of political consciousness and organizational skill. [applause]

At the 16th congress and at the Central Committee Plenum -- and not for the first time -- the demand was raised for a greater effectiveness of basic and applied research and for a much more effective application of scientific-technical development in practice. There are things which, with the exception of some exceptionally gifted people, we cannot ask from workers. Qualifications predestine scientific workers, designers and engineers to tackle key questions of techniques and technology, the reduction in consumption of raw materials, commodities and energy of all kinds, the lessening of physical exertion, and so on. It is correct to interest the workers in that sphere in the results achieved and, in endeavors to overcome unhealthy levelling, not to spare moral and also financial rewards for those who significantly serve the society. Naturally, it still applies -- and is an ever more urgent requirement -- that in the solution of problems of scientific-technical development, our forces are linked with those of the CEMA states and, especially, with the USSR. We must contribute with more enterprise to the implementation of the program of socialist economic integration, much more actively, organize production cooperation with the socialist countries and, at the same time, on principles of equality and mutual advantage effect cooperation with nonsocialist states.

The Set of Measures directly depends on a consistent application of cost accounting and that, among other things, means a progressive material as well as work set of norms so that the earnings of those who can and do work are much more markedly different from those who, as the saying goes, are just carried along. It is necessary to assert and to enforce the generally known principles of a socialist wages policy. This cannot, and must not, be seen or understood only from social points of view which are guaranteed in our country by other criteria and by corresponding social means.

A majority of our working people show their social awareness by working selflessly and displaying initiative. It is not possible to cite all the branches but thanks, no doubt, are due to miners in underground and open-pit mines, energy workers, transportation workers, metalworkers, and, not least, women in the consumer industry. Justified criticisms of leading workers, however, must not hide the fact that among the so-called rank-and-file workers there exist considerable differences: individuals can be found lacking in their duties. But here again, everything depends on the exactness of leading workers at various levels, that they do not allow manifestations of false friendship which harms society and, as a consequence, every individual.

Esteemed friends! As you know, the Central Committee paid considerable attention to the situation in agriculture. On the basis of the conclusions of the 16th congress, it formulated tasks for the further development of agriculture and decided on some measures which create for it more favorable conditions. The report by the Central Committee Presidium has been published; therefore, it is not necessary to go into details. As a consequence of unfavorable weather conditions, it proved impossible this year to fulfill the plan for grain production. It is worth noting that, for instance, even 10 years ago this year's harvest would have been considered good.

In the meantime, however, the production and consumption of meat, milk and eggs has grown to such an extent that the fodder stocks for 1981-1982 are strained. Active means for the solution of the situation which has arisen have been taken by the Central Committee in the recognition that we will not, and must not, go into debt. This is due to political and economic considerations, even though, as had been said at the Central Committee, our present indebtedness is within the capabilities of our economy. There is nothing strange in the fact that enemy propaganda describes our difficulties in a dramatic way. It sounds, however, quite unrealiably from the mouth of spokesmen of capitalist society, society which is in the throes of an economic, financial, ecological and moral crisis. Isn't it true that the number of unemployed in advanced capitalist countries is reaching record figures? That the development of their economies is stagnating? That inflation affects through swiftly rising prices primarily the broad strata of working people?

There is no need for us to talk merely of figures. When characterizing the situation it is sufficient to recall the words pronounced by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last week in the Bundestag, and I quote: The impending winter and the first half of 1982 will be very, very difficult economically.

So it is clear that the malicious joy manifested by some bourgeois journalists as far as we are concerned has obvious political aspects. It is evident that they have enough problems at home for their sharp criticism. There is no reason whatsoever to be despondent about the problems which occur or to succumb to a feeling of hopelessness. Our road is correct. Our targets correspond to our possibilities and requirements and respect the given situation. But we feel it necessary to talk quite frankly about existing shortcomings because we are deeply convinced that our party and our entire people will understand this correctly and that they will play an active part in overcoming them.

Our party came into existence to serve the people. Throughout its 60 years it has always defended their interests and it will remain true to this duty also in all future steps to be taken in economic and social policy. [applause]

The demand of the consistent application of the conclusion of the 16th congress corresponds precisely to this objective. In the days of the struggle against the bourgeoisie, in the national liberation struggle, in preparing the socialist revolution and in building socialism we were more than once confronted with tasks which we thought beyond our capacity. And yet, we came through with honor. We will come to terms also with the present obstacles. Imbued by a revolutionary spirit, we will consistently fulfill the major targets set by the 16th congress. [applause]

Comrades, only a few hours after its inception the October Revolution endowed the new Soviet state with a mission more important than any other: to work for just peace, to advocate principles of understanding and cooperation between the peoples. Throughout its existence the Soviet Union has remained faithful to this heritage.

Its foreign policy has always been guided systematically by these principles. The activities of the countries of the socialist community are permeated by the same spirit, and this is the guiding principle also of our foreign policy.

Both opposition to war as an instrument for solving disputes and endeavors to establish peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems stem from the very essence of the Soviet social system. The land of the soviets raises no territorial claims against anyone, it threatens no one and sees life in peace as the most early cherished human right.

Proof of this are the constructive proposals submitted by the 26th CPSU Congress which Comrade Brezhnev supplemented with the following memorable statement: Our party, our people and all the peoples of our world today have no more urgent international task than to preserve peace. When we defend peace we are thinking not merely of those who live today, not only of our children and grandchildren, but also of the happiness of dozens of future generations. End of quotation.

Comrade Brezhnev also gave a most convincing expose of the principles of Soviet peace strategy in the interview with the West German DER SPIEGEL, published a few days ago and which encountered a justified response throughout the world.

It is evident that the remarks of certain bourgeois politicians, journalists and generals about some kind of Soviet threat are really the lie of the century and they are an insult to the Soviet Union. It is a gross denigration of the memory of 20 million Soviet citizens who died in the Great Patriotic War.

It is nonsense to claim that the Soviet Union and its allies are working toward some kind of export of revolution. But no one can expect us to keep silent about the export or import of counterrevolution. Our sympathy will be always with peoples fighting for their political and economic independence. We shall be always with those who, in the interest of peace and social progress, are fighting against imperialism, against all manifestations of its political domination and economic exploitation. [applause]

The present leadership of the United States of America and its most aggressive allies are taking upon themselves an extremely heavy responsibility for the deterioration of international relations, for endeavors to bury the policy of detente, for the escalation of a further round of the arms race. Hysterical statements, brazen threats, efforts to jeopardize the arms balance, plans for the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the decision to manufacture the neutron bomb and attempts to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength -- all that is dangerous playing with fire, an unbearable danger for mankind.

The policy of the United States is guided, if you pardon my saying so, by a strange logic. Its representatives declare today this part and tomorrow another part of the world to be a sphere of their vital interests. They are building rapid deployment units, they want to tell sovereign states how they are to behave and what kind of domestic or foreign policy they are to pursue. But if socialist allies display justified concern about the destiny of People's Poland they characterize this as interference in its internal affairs.

But no one will force us to betray the principles of socialist internationalism. The Polish communists and true patriots can rely always on our support in their struggle against counterrevolution. [applause]

In the past few months world public opinion has been manifesting increasing opposition to Washington's adventurist policy. Unprecedented demonstrations show that the peace-loving forces are growing, that the peoples of the West European countries will not accept U.S. attempts to transpose a possible nuclear war to Europe, that they will not accept illusory arguments about the possibility of some kind of limited nuclear war and about victory in it.

The prudent firm position of the Soviet Union is meeting with increasing response.

Moscow and its allies are the hope of mankind that the warmongers will not succeed, that common sense will prevail, that the policy of detente will continue as the only acceptable alternative. The Czechoslovak people are advancing side by side with peace-loving forces the world over. And as in the past, so today and for ever after, the unshakeable alliance with the land of the Great October, our most loyal friend, the USSR, is for us the guarantee of security and a life in peace. [applause]

Comrades, today as in every year, we are inaugurating the usual month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in our country. It is a useful tradition, facilitating an even more profound understanding of the Soviet Union and the life of its people, its culture as well as the results of the advance of Soviet science and technology. But we are not restricting our friendship to individual events. It is not limited by weeks or months. It permeates everyday life. It embodies our present and future. Today, just as in 1947, we endorse the utterance of Klement Gottwald: To betray this alliance would be tantamount to betraying ourselves, our children, and the entire future of our peoples. [applause]

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the name of the president of the republic, Comrade Husak, in the name of the National Front and the government, in the name of all our people, we send from this gathering fraternal greetings to all Soviet people, to the CPSU, and to Comrade Brezhnev. [applause]

We congratulate them on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We wish them every success in their work for the growth of the Soviet Union, for the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist and workers' movement, for the preservation and consolidation of peace.

Long live the executant of the behest of the Great October, the glorious Leninist Communist Party of the USSR! [applause]

Long live the CPCZ and our invincible alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union! [applause]

Botvin Hosts Reception

LD052155 Prague CTK in English 2107 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Nov (CTK) -- Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave here on Thursday a reception on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the communist party Central Committee Presidium, a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, representatives of the Warsaw Treaty armed forces and other officials.

The reception took place in cordial, comradely atmosphere which characterized the ties of inseparable friendship and fraternal cooperation linking the two countries and their peoples.

Colotka Speaks at Bratislava

LD052252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Celebrations of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Bratislava culminated in a festive rally at the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Hall.

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, emphasized in his address the significance of Great October for the progressive world revolutionary movement. He spoke about the development of Czechoslovak - Soviet cooperation and pointed out the decisive tasks in the fulfillment of the demanding program marked out by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Bratislava Ceremony

LD052254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] A wreath-laying ceremony was also held at Slavin in Bratislava today.

A wreath from the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, the Slovak Government and the Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic National Front was laid at the memorial by the members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Josef Lenart, first secretaryof the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; the member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic, and other representatives.

SOLIDARITY CRITICIZED FOR HARMFUL ACTIONS

'Provocative' Resolution

LD052110 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (CTK) -- "Solidarity" leaders adopted at their session in Gdansk a provocative resolution which is in fact a three-month ultimatum to the Polish Government to reach "agreement" with the trade union. Failure to do so would result in new protest actions including the general strike, "Solidarity" said, urging the government to consider its demand for the establishment of a social council which should take over control over the entire national economy.

"Solidarity" leaders also considered a stand on the government proposal of price increases. One of them recommended that the proposal be accepted but on condition of political concessions.

"Solidarity" thus made it clear that it intends to continue its pressure in a bid to gain control over the news media.

CEMA Economies Hurt

AU041300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky, Pavol Minarik commentary: "The Strike Merry-Go-Round Continues To Spin; 'Solidarity' Does Not Respond to the Sejm Appeal"]

[Text] Government delegations keep travelling from one location of a strike to another, mostly without success. The "Solidarity" leaders are stubborn as mules and the Gdansk headquarters acquiesces in the local strikes even though, in a token gesture, it called for their stoppage.

It wanted thereby to precede the Sejm, which on Saturday adopted an appeal calling for an end to strikes, for an end to the suicidal wave that is rolling through Poland. The strikers, there are several hundred thousand of them, do not even respond to the Sejm's appeal. Factories in Zyrardow, Ostrowiec, Skiernewice, in the Szczecin, Opole and Tarnobrzeg areas, in the Zielona Gora Voivodship, in Krosno, Gorzow, Koszalin, Jelenia Gora and elsewhere stand still.

The Monday issue of TRYBUNA LUDU writes about the "absurd strike" in the Zielona Gora Voivodship where the director of the Lubogora state farm fell into "Solidarity's" disfavor, which is why it has driven the entire voivodship into strike. L. Walesa, who came to give the strike his support, expressed himself in favor of "new forms of strikes in the struggle for higher goals until the government becomes unnecessary."

Developments in the country are characterized by ever sharper actions organized by "Solidarity." The strikes are assuming a dangerous character. This was confirmed also by Marian Jurczyk, the Szczecin "Solidarity" boss and member of the Gdansk headquarters, against whom the prosecutor's office has initiated penal proceedings. In Trzebiatow, Jurczyk said that "the aim now is, above all, to turn the strikes into so-called active strikes." Their objective, he went on to explain, is that the so-called strike committees in enterprises should expeditiously take the management of the production processes and the distribution of work results into their own hands.

What is involved is thus the liquidation of the economic and state bodies in the enterprise management. "What we need is a shock," Jurczyk added, "to take power into our hands." The "active strikes" that are spreading throughout the country are designed, among other things, to be such a shock.

Some occupational strikes, as for example in Tarnobrzeg, to a certain degree have an international impact also and are organized deliberately with the aim of disrupting trade and economic relations within the CEMA framework. "Solidarity" knows well that the suspension of sulphur deliveries from the Tarnobrzeg combine will cause damage to the national economies of CEMA member states. A similar example is "Solidarity's" action preventing increased production of bituminous coal, which is an important item in the Polish People's Republic's foreign trade. The map of the strikes now taking place in Poland reveals that it is no accident that the "Solidarity" leaders have focused their attention on key plants that often play an important role in the international socialist division of labor. This is in tune with the strategy of imperialist circles, whose plans are served by the extremist antisocialist forces in "Solidarity."

BREZH VIEWS CONTRASTED WITH U.S. NUCLEAR PLANS

LD051952 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] When President Reagan made his by now notorious statement last month about the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe and thereby provoked the anxiety and protest of people in Western Europe, his aides rushed to salvage the unsalvagable by claiming that he had been misinterpreted, that he never meant what he said, that it really wasn't so. But when people in London, Paris, Rome, Brussels and other West European cities poured into the streets to protest against what they rightly called the nuclear madness and obsession, Vice President George Bush dismissed them as alarmists. But are they really alarmists? Not even a month has passed since President Reagan's unwilling admission of his and his administration's military thinking, and his secretary of state, Alexander Haig, told the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday in so many words that the president did in fact believe that a limited nuclear war was feasible. He spoke vaguely about NATO contingencies in case of a Warsaw Treaty attack on Western Europe, an absurdity, once again resolutely denied by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in his interview for the West German news magazine DER SPIEGEL. But observers in the know think of plans to fire a warning shot, a nuclear missile high above the Warsaw Treaty troops.

This scenario could be dismissed as yet another disinformation [word indistinct] cooked up in the Pentagon's propaganda kitchen to whip up congressional and public support for the Reagan military policy, except that it reflects that Washington's obsession about nuclear weapons and their use, no matter now many West European or other non-American lives it may cost, the very obsession which is causing the justified concern even of America's closest allies. [sentence as heard] This trigger-happy approach to international problems does not (?deceive) anyone who would call himself a statesman. And here one must contrast the White House posturing and strutting with the truly statesmanlike analysis of the international situation, and Soviet-American relations in particular, made by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in the DER SPIEGEL interview.

MUDROCH, DELEGATION ATTEND FRG 'PEACE RALLIES'

AU041327 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] On Monday a delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee led by its acting deputy chairman Josef Mudroch left for the FRG at the invitation of the German Peace Union. The delegation members will attend peace rallies in Nuremberg, Munich and other localities in Bavaria.

COOPERATION WITH LIBYAN TRADE UNIONS DISCUSSED

AU041333 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] On Monday Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and a delegation of the General Congress of Producers [title as published] of the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriyah led by its secretary General Bashir Huwaydi discussed in Prague the further development of cooperation between the two trade union organizations. The Libyan delegation is in the CSSR at the invitation of the World Trade Union Federation.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD032136 Prague CTK in English 2015 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 3 Nov (CTK) -- Lieutenant-General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) party permanent Political Committee and minister of national defense, arrived here on Tuesday on a several-day visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense. In the evening Alberto Joaquim Chipande laid wreaths at the tomb of the unknown warrier and the tomb of Klement Gottwald, former Czechoslovak president.

KORCAK DISCUSSES PLAN FOR NORTH BOHEMIA REGION

LD052004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The North Bohemia Regional CPCZ Committee met in Usti nad Labem to discuss the draft of the development plan for the North Bohemia Region in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, emphasized in discussion that the development plan for the North Bohemia Region is a national and federal priority and an affair of exceptional politico-social and economic significance. [Words indistinct] that in the North Bohemia Region that main front of the battle for the implementation of the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress is being waged. Comrade Korcak further said that experience in North Bohemia confirms that it is not enough to build only production units. Substantial care must be given also to the inhabitants' living conditions. Therefore, the plan for the development of the area pays exceptional attention to the improvement of living conditions from accommodation and services to the environment. The implementation of the plan will not be easy. Every step forward will be a struggle against various obstacles. It will not be simple to transfer building capacities, to carry out reconstruction or to solve material shortcomings. It is necessary, emphasized Comrade Korcak, substantially to improve investment activity, project preparation, managing and organizing work. The abilities and initiative of people will also have to be utilized as well as possible so we can gain the maximum from every crown we invest in the shortest possible time.

BRIEFS

CUBAN TELEVISION AGREEMENT -- Jan Zelenka, director general of Czechoslovak Television, and Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute for Radio and Television, have signed a protocol in Havana on cooperation in 1982-1983. The protocol provides for exchange of programs, reports and news items on the economic, cultural and social development of Czechoslovakia and Cuba. The protocol also outlines technological aid to be given to Cuban television by Czechoslovak television. A clause on coproduction activity of the two television services is one of the most important sections of the protocol. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 3 Nov 81 LD]

KATOWICE SEMINAR OBSERVES USSR REVOLUTION

'Further Concrete Decisions'

LD051538 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (ADN) -- The Katowice Marxist-Leninist seminar at the party college of the PZPR voivodship committee has commemorated at a festive meeting the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In an address the seminar's program council presidium chairman, Dr Wsiewolod Wolczew, paid tribute to the outstanding importance of the lessons of the October Revolution for the current development of socialism. The socialist revolution did not end with the takeover of power by the working class. Without the socialization of the means of production in town and country, there could be no talk of developing the foundations of socialism. The October Revolution teaches that in the process of socialist development, the leading role of the party of the working class and a concrete action program are indispensable. The speaker recalled in this respect the counterrevolutionary putsch attempt by internal and external reactionary forces in 1953 in the GDR, 1956 in Hungary and 1968 in the CSSR.

They failed because the party and government in these states had a concrete action program and stepped in resolutely against all counterrevolutionary and opportunistic forces.

Wolczew drew attention to the fact that for more than a year opportunistic tendencies have come increasingly to the fore in Poland. Under the guise of "coming to an understanding," people have given ground to the rightwing forces. The start of this process was the destruction of the unity of the workers' movement by accepting [zulassung] Solidarity, an openly counterrevolutionary organization.

The Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and its decisions created the prerequisites for a way out of the crisis, he said. They should not remain, however, as "blank paper" but must be made the starting point for "further concrete decisions in the struggle against the counterrevolution." It is important to use all one's might in waging the struggle against both the counterrevolutionary forces and the rightwing opportunism in the party itself.

The approximately 300 participants at the meeting, including guests from Szczecin, Lodz, Koszalin and Poznan, gave a very cordial welcome to the consul general of the Soviet Union in Krakow, Georgiy Rudov. He recalled the two countries' many victims and traditions of the joint struggle against Hitlerite Fascism. The CPSU, Soviet Government and peoples of the USSR are convinced that the sound forces of the PZPR will succeed in leading the country out of the deep crisis on the basis of the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

The participants at the festive meeting unanimously adopted greetings messages to the party and state leaders of European socialist countries.

Message to Honecker

LD051412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (ADN) -- From its meeting celebrating the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Katowice Marxist-Leninist seminar at the party college of the PZPR voivodship committee has sent the following letter to the SED Central Committee through its general secretary, Erich Honecker:

Dear Comrades,

The representatives of Katowice Voivodship's Marxist-Leninist forums, who gathered on 3 November 1981 for a festive meeting, send you and all GDR communists and workers warm communist greetings on the occasion of the impending festival of the international workers' movement, the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We wish the GDR's people much success in setting up a socialist society, in their efforts to consolidate peace and progress in the world.

We address these words to you in a situation where counterrevolution is grasping for power in Poland, the achievements of the working masses are being eliminated step by step, and attacks in our country are increasing against the socialist order, against Polish-Soviet friendship and the Polish-Soviet alliance as well as against the internationalist bonds of our party and state. In their attacks against socialism, against the party and its communist aktiv, the native counterrevolutionary forces, backed by circles of international imperialism and opportunist rightwing forces in the party itself, are proceeding in a common front.

Dear Comrades,

We are deeply convinced that the struggle we are waging, despite the dramatic situation in which the forces of socialism now find themselves in our country, is not in vain. We believe that socialism in Poland will be defended, and the counterrevolution and opportunist rightwing forces destroyed.

We know that in our struggle with the counterrevolution we can always count on the help and support of the communist fraternal parties and the entire socialist community. We regard the defense of socialism in Poland as a cause for the international proletariat, as a guarantee for the security and unity of the socialist community and the successful development of the revolutionary world process and preservation of peace in the world.

We deeply thank the communists and all workers of the GDR for the material aid they are giving to our fatherland and the political support for our struggle in defending socialism in Poland.

Long live socialist Poland!

Long live and deepen the friendship and brotherhood between the GDR and Poland!

HOFFMANN MEETS WARSAW PACT MILITARY DELEGATIONS

LD051352 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann received army delegations from the Warsaw Pact states in Berlin today for an exchange of views. Those taking part in the discussion discussed the current military political situation, and further development of brotherhood-in-arms and cooperation between the allied forces. Army General Hoffmann briefed his guests on the National People's Army's political and combat training during the past training year. The generals and officers of the socialist fraternal armies are in the GDR for a visit of several days.

HAIG STATEMENT: 'MORE THAN PLAYING WITH FIRE'

DW051535 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1115 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Gerhard Boehm commentary]

[Text] Alexander Haig tries to make a U.S. committee and the rest of the world believe that things aren't so bad.

He claims that it is indeed possible to limit nuclear war with the Soviet Union and to keep such a nuclear exchange, as he put it, on the lowest possible level. The United States is preparing a plan of firing one single warning shot in the event of a nuclear conflict.

Let us leave aside for a moment the sacrifice of victims such a warning shot with any kind of nuclear weapon -- which today have several times the explosive force of the atom bomb used on Hiroshima -- would exact. Does the U.S. secretary of state imagine that such a nuclear first strike -- and this is what this undoubtedly involves -- would remain unanswered? Does he really mean the European peoples -- time and again the talk deals with this localized nuclear war in Europe -- would believe him that this warning shot would not spell the beginning of the nuclear catastrophe, the death of Europe, the annihilation of entire nations and their old cultures?

Leonid Brezhnev in his most recent interview once again, and repetitiously, made the logical consequence of such a nuclear concept plain: There cannot be any limited nuclear-weapon war. Once broken out in Europe or elsewhere nuclear war inevitably and inescapably would assume worldwide character.

Thus what matters is not to carry out any nuclear weapons strike at all, neither a first nor a second or third strike. The USSR for years has been proposing time and again that a declaration or a treaty be adopted to the effect that no state on this globe will be first in using nuclear weapons. This, again following the simplest of logic, would prevent also a second and third nuclear strike and thus nuclear war in general. The Soviet Union is receptive to this idea while the United States rejects it.

The United States wants to be able to use the threat with the first strike, with new MX missiles and new B-1 bombers for which Haig strongly came out in the Senate committee, as an instrument of political and military blackmail. If Washington talks about negotiations it always means negotiations conducted from the position of this nuclear strength, from the position of military superiority. But as far as the dreams about military superiority are concerned, said Leonid Brezhnev, they would be better advised to drop them, because if need be the Soviet people would muster the means for any additional efforts necessary for guaranteeing reliable defense.

Negotiations can be conducted only on the basis of equality and equal security, and they must be conducted before it is too late. This is what the hundreds of thousands of people in the peace movement have comprehended, people who come out against the U.S. and NATO arms buildup and demand disarmament negotiations. Gradually it gets to be high time for Washington's highest ranking diplomat to try to understand that nuclear warning shots are more than just playing with fire and that they constitute the match on the fuse of nuclear warfare.

MEDIA TREATMENT OF BREZHNEV INTERVIEW CRITICIZED

DW060933 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Albert Reiss commentary]

[Text] It is amazing -- Leonid Brezhnev granted his latest interview to an FRG magazine. In this interview he analyzed as well as assessed and provided information about concepts which are diametrically opposed to what is being said and written in the FRG on world-political problems. The FRG media are obviously reluctant to discuss Leonid Brezhnev's statements, although they call into question the basic theses aimed at justifying the U.S. and NATO policy of stepped-up nuclear armament. With matchless clarity, Leonid Brezhnev points to the U.S. responsibility for adverse developments in the international situation.

The FRG citizens are told the following by the chief of that state, which for many years was said to threaten the West militarily: the Soviet Union threatens no one and had no intention to attack anyone; our military doctrine is also of a defensive nature. At this point at least those who defend the U.S. Government's neutron decision should have said something. This weapon allegedly only serves defense; allegedly it is to be used only against advancing Russian tanks. That's what we hear and read in the FRG.

What is it really? Either this neutron weapon, which by order of the U.S. Government is to go into series production, is designed for something else but defense -- that's what we as well as millions of people in the Western countries are saying -- or the FRG media would have to say something now about Leonid Brezhnev's statements about the defensive nature of the Soviet military doctrine. At any rate, what the main FRG media are publishing on Soviet policy in these days is poor. The media have not been like this on other occasions. This may soon change, but it has been like this recently. Naturally there is a reason for this.

Because the interview with the CPSU general secretary was so recent, they cannot write and talk in general terms about the Soviet threat as usual. If they could they would have to concretely discuss what Leonid Brezhnev said. No journalist is clever enough to prove in a concrete discussion that there is a Soviet threat. What does not exist cannot be proved.

People -- not only in the FRG -- have always attempted to use gimmicks to represent the Soviet military doctrine as something that is not. This bugaboo of the Soviet military threat limps along on two crutches. The Soviet side has never kept it a secret that according to the USSR's military doctrine, the enemy is to be militarily destroyed on his own territory. This is taken as proof of the existence of a military threat. That is one crutch. The second one is that the Soviet Army as well as all Warsaw Pact armies are said to be offensive armies. Therefore, the West is militarily threatened.

Dear listeners, this game with the terms offensive and defensive is pure nonsense. There is no army in the world, in the imperialist as well as in the socialist camp, which could not be both offensive and defensive. That's not the point. In World War II, the Soviet Army defeated Hitler's fascist army through large offensive operations and finally smashed Hitlerite fascism on its own territory. But there was prior history to this. The aggression of Hitlerite imperialism against the Soviet Union.

So the point is not offensive or defensive, or the military smashing of the enemy on his own territory, but the problem of aggression. Under the conditions of a nuclear war which cannot be limited this problem of aggression assumes very different aspects. What is important is the prevention of aggression, and for this we need disarmament and not increased armament. What U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said yesterday -- that the best protection against war consists in regaining a position of strength as quickly as possible -- is not a protection against war but a striving for military superiority. This is just the opposite of protection against war. It has nothing at all to do with defense.

Offensive operations of the Soviet Army against the West are conceivable under one condition only -- as the consequence of aggression against the Soviet Union. One thing without the other will not happen. These are some of the problems of Soviet military doctrine which is a doctrine of defense.

PDRY PARTY, STATE DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

LD051334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- A party and state delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] arrived in the GDR today at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

It is headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee secretary general, Supreme People's Assembly Presidium chairman, and PDRY premier.

The guests were very warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, other members of the GDR party and state leadership and several thousand citizens.

Met by Honecker 5 Nov

LD052010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad had an initial exchange of views at the SED Central Committee building today. During the friendly meeting in Erich Honecker's study, the two statesmen referred to the relations and cooperation between the GDR and PDRY as trusting and fruitful.

They noted with special satisfaction that with the visit of the Erich Honecker-led party and state delegation to the PDRY in November 1979 and the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, a new stage in the development of relations had been introduced and cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural areas had been significantly deepened.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad both expressed the certainty that the talks during his visit and the meetings with GDR workers would deepen further the traditionally close friendship and fraternal cooperation in the interest of safeguarding peace and for the benefit of the two states and peoples. The two statesmen especially emphasized the significance of close relations between the SED and the Yemeni Socialist Party which they characterized as the centerpiece of overall relations as well as the pledge for further successes in the joint struggle.

Erich Honecker presented 'Ali Nasir Muhammad with the Great Star of International Friendship order. Public figures from both sides attended the presentation at the SED Central Committee building and subsequently were present at the official talks between the two sides.

EDUCATION AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

AU041035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker and Mozambique Education Minister Graca Machel signed a government agreement Thursday on general education and vocational training of Mozambique students in the GDR. Delegations from fraternal countries which in the past few weeks participated in the Fourth Conference of Public Education Ministers of Socialist Countries took advantage of their stay in the GDR to exchange experiences in the public education sector. Representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea visited secondary schools in the Erfurt District and the Eisenach Teachers College; the Afghan delegation studied extracurricular activities at the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer's Palace in Berlin; and the SRV delegation informed itself about basic and advanced teachers' training at the Leipzig and Halle pedagogical academies. Members of the Ethiopian delegation inspected educational institutions in rural districts.

SED'S REINHOLD VISITS JAPANESE SOCIALIST LEADER

AU041033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 81 p 2

[Summary] Tokyo (ADN) -- Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairman Ichio Asukata received professor Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee and rector of the Central Committee's social sciences academy, for a friendly talk on Thursday.

Reinhold conveyed greetings from SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated. "During the talk at the Tokyo JSP headquarters the sides exchanged opinions about the struggle against the intensified armament pushed by the United States, and about the great significance of the resistance against the NATO missile plans." Asukata expressed his satisfaction over the collaboration between the social sciences academy and the JSP Central Executive Committee's center for socialist theory, at whose invitation Professor Reinhold is visiting Japan.

YOUNG BORDER VIOLATOR RETURNED TO FRG 28 OCT

AU041037 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 28 October 1981 the Berlin (West) citizen Wolfram Talfred Witte violated the GDR state border in the Neuhaus Am Rennweg region. Following an investigation into the details of the border violation the teenager was returned to the FRG [as published] on the same day.

BRIEFS

AID TO ANGOLA -- Another GDR aid shipment has arrived in Luanda. The solidarity goods such as pharmaceuticals and tents are forwarded directly to the south of the People's Republic of Angola where the South African aggressors continue to occupy areas and terrorize the people. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1854 GMT 3 Nov 81 DW]

TRAINING FOR PDRY -- The 21 FDJ members of the Wilhelm Pieck Friendship Brigade in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) are currently training 169 young people of Yemen at the GDR-PDRY training center at (Al-Kut) for future vocations as agricultural machine, tractor and automobile mechanics. For the first time, some 15 girls are included. Five assistant instructors are preparing for further training in the GDR. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1855 GMT 3 Nov 81 DW]

AID TO AFGHANISTAN -- The GDR Solidarity Committee plans to provide goods worth M15 million for aid to Afghanistan next year. According to Secretary General Kurt Krueger, the country will receive shipments worth roughly M6 million in 1981. These materials are primarily intended for the health sector since the country is among the lowest in the world with regard to medical care because of its feudalist past. Current efforts are concentrated on combating malaria and tuberculosis as well as on the creation of a network of medical bases. To this end, Kurt Krueger said, 5.5 tons of pharmaceuticals and dressings were supplied in September. During the past 3 years, moreover, more than 100 sick and wounded people from Afghanistan have been cared for or rehabilitated in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 2 Nov 81 DW]

NEW VISCOSE FIBER -- The Chamber of Commerce group in the Wittenberge cellulose and rayon staple plant has developed a new viscose rayon fiber which is "somewhat erroneously" referred to as "austerity viscose" because this involves a viscose rayon thread for the GDR textile industry which shows essential improvements in its properties while simultaneously saving considerable material and energy. It took only a quarter of a year to introduce this thread into large-scale production after its development. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1536 GMT 2 Nov 81 DW]

LEADERS ATTEND GREAT OCTOBER RECEPTION

LD060438 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] In the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov hosted a reception in honor of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: Participation in the reception were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gydrgy Lazar, premier. Also attending were the members of the party Politburo, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. Many leaders and members of the diplomatic representations in Budapest also took part in the reception.

DEPARTING PDRY PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON VISIT

LD051814 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 5 Nov (MTI) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said in a brief statement to newsmen prior to his departure from Budapest that his visit to the Hungarian People's Republic was successful, both in respect of intensifying friendly cooperation of the two parties and countries, and of the discussions on international issues.

In talks with Janos Kadar and other Hungarian leaders, he said, views were fully identical on every question discussed. Judged by the outcome of the Hungarian talks and the agreements concluded -- mainly the just signed friendship and cooperation treaty -- the visit can be considered a new milestone in the advancement of relations between the two countries.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad finally thanked the Hungarian leaders and people for the cordial reception.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT OF IFAC -- At the August meeting of IFAC [International Federation for Automatic Control] held in Kyoto, Dr Tibor Vamos, academician, director of the Institute for Computer Technology and Automation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was elected president of the international organization for a period of 3 years. The meeting was attended by an 11-member delegation from Hungary whose members played an important part in the proceedings. The next meeting of IFAC will be held between 2 and 6 July 1984 in Budapest. Hungarian achievements in the field of automatic control were presented in 8 papers dealing with research performed by 17 professors and researchers working at either Budapest Technical University or at the institute of which Vamos is the director. The first plenary session was addressed by T. Sheridan of the U.S., S. Aida of Japan and Dr Vamos; their topic was "Automation Conforming to Mankind, Culture and Society." Round table discussion dealt with such matters as the present and future of assembling robots, automation of large electric power plants, international stability as a systems problem, and problems of regulating biosystems. [Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Sep 81 WA]

NEW AMBASSADOR IN DUBLIN -- Dublin, Nov 5 (MIT) -- Rezso Banyasz, Hungarian ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who has also been accredited to the Republic of Ireland, presented his credentials to Dr. Patrick Hillery, head of state, in Dublin today. Following the event, the president of the Irish Republic received Rezso Banyasz, who introduced the diplomats accompanying him. James Dooge, Irish minister for foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in honour of the Hungarian ambassador. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1830 GMT 5 Nov 81 LD]

KK MEMBERS CLASH OVER WALESA-JARUZELSKI TALKS

LD051414 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Gdansk-Gdynia, 5 Nov (PAP) -- Solidarity's National Commission [KK] has passed a resolution pertaining to the immediate aims of the union and the negotiations with the government.

When Lech Walesa announced during the debate that he was leaving for talks with Premier Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp, he was accused of autocracy and of conducting cabinet talks over the heads of the KK. Those present were not convinced by Walesa's arguments that the talks with the premier and the primate were only in the nature of soundings.

After a sharp clash Walesa accused some union members, saying that disarray in the country played into their hands and that they were striving to set up an opposition political party.

KK Debates Representation

LD052242 Warsaw PAP in English 1443 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- A heated debate broke out on the second day of the Solidarity National Commission's [KK] meeting prior to L. Walesa's departure for Warsaw, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote. The daily went on: When shortly after the resumption of the debate the topic of Walesa's leaving for Warsaw to attend the meeting of the "big three" cropped up, the deliberation hall almost exploded. There were sharp exchanges and calls for Walesa to be demoted and, in turn, Walesa's angry retort that he would be prepared, in two weeks, to disband the union.

Then Walesa had to answer questions. Bogdan Lis charged that the previous day Walesa had a meeting with Glemp and now with Jaruzelski, precisely when the National Commission was in session.

Walesa answered that the primate was leaving the following day for a fortnight's stay in Rome. And if everything was to be fair the meeting of the three should take place since so much depends on it.

Someone else demanded that if Walesa has decided to leave he should at least present all postulates and settle all conflicts.

Rulewski said to Walesa: If you are going to give the premier a gift in the form of settled strikes you should at least let the National Commission know what programme you are taking with you for the meeting.

Walesa angrily (?retorted): I know your programme, too -- let's spread chaos so that everybody can say that Solidarity has lost control. This is what you want.

Another speaker suggested that Walesa stop holding talks by himself. This is what the National Commission is for.

Walesa [word indistinct]: Either we understand and trust each other or I will ask that the union be disbanded, in two weeks' time.

Somebody asked who was accompanying Walesa at the talks. Walesa replied that as representative of ten million unionists he was going alone. There would also be one premier and one primate. There were indignant voices that this was contrary to democratic procedure. The Solidarity congress agreed that no Solidarity representative would talk with the government alone. In this case I would propose holding another congress and choose a new chairman, snapped Walesa.

Zygmunt Rolicz said: We cannot agree with such a viewpoint. No one [word indistinct] usurp the right to place himself above the National Commission. The National Commission and not its chairman is the supreme authority. Walesa is being treated as the symbol of the union. This is all right. But I think it is about time for the chairman to be changed.

Leaving the microphone Walesa said: Discussion is useful but not now when in a few hours' time there will be sort of man-to-man talks. We must not fight among ourselves. It is enough that others are fighting us. (?Turning) to Rulewski Walesa said — I have no choice. Either my head will roll, or...

This sharp exchange of viewpoints was a very bitter experience for Walesa who, after all, had withstood many a verbal battle. This time he looked almost [words indistinct] ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator.

This exchange of views demonstrates how difficult is the road to agreement, how difficult it is to begin talks and how many forces are determined to do all to torpedo the talks. This is also another attempt being made by radicals in Solidarity leadership eager to tie Walesa's hands so that he is unable to implement his conceptions.

On the same subject TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: "Inside the National Commission there emerged a deep division into those [words indistinct] that Walesa will be able to lay the groundwork for planned negotiations with the government, and others who are eager to reduce to a minimum his freedom of movement giving their leader precise instructions to follow. The group which trusts Walesa with laying the groundwork, including [name indistinct] Wajlowski and Miroslaw Krupinski, was smaller than the group of (?Walesa's) detractors led by (?Andrey Slowik) and Jan Rulewski," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

PRIMATE GLEMP, POPE CONDUCT TALKS IN ROME

Glemp Arrives 5 Nov

NC051447 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Monsignor Jozef Glemp, Catholic primate of Poland, arrived in Rome today where he was to have talks with Polish-born Pope John Paul II.

Referring to his three-way meeting in Warsaw yesterday with Premier and party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and Lech Walesa, leader of the independent union Solidarity, the bishop told newsmen at the airport that it was necessary to maintain "social order" in Poland.

He added that as primate it was his duty to insure this order, which should be inspired by moral order.

The Warsaw meeting, which lasted almost two and a half hours, led to a communique calling for a "front of national understanding," a permanent medium for dialogue and consultation between Poland's social and political forces within the existing Constitution.

Last Friday, launching the idea of a council for national cooperation — to be open to trade unionists, politicians and members of social, artistic and scientific organizations -- the premier had called in parliament for the backing of the church in this strongly Catholic country.

Glemp: Tripartite Talks 'Good'

LD052124 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (PAP) -- Poland's Primate Jozef Glemp arrived in Rome on Thursday for a six-day visit.

Accompanying the primate are Archbishop of Krakow Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, secretary of the Episcopate Bronislaw Dabrowski and other members of the General Council of Poland's Episcopate.

During the visit, Primate Glemp is expected to attend the ceremony of the opening of the John Paul II's Polish home in Rome. Meetings with the rectors of Polish Catholic missions in 20 countries are also on the schedule.

At the Rome airport, Primate Glemp, in reply to a question concerning his meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Lech Walesa, the primate said that in his opinion "it was a good meeting." The primate also said that he expected to meet him with the Pope during his stay in Rome.

Glemp Answers Questions

LD060412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Representatives of Italian Television and of Vatican Radio addressed questions to the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, about the results of Wednesday's meeting in Warsaw [with Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa]. Archbishop Glemp told journalists that the situation is gradually improving. The country is in need of moral order, which also ought to find reflection in social order. That is what we desire -- social order, the primate stressed. Authority is needed and work is needed. That was what we discussed.

Glemp Meeting With Pope

LD052324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II received in private audience yesterday afternoon [5 November] the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp. The primate informed the pope about the development of the situation in Poland and about his meeting with First Secretary of the party Central Committee Premier Jaruzelski and Solidarity Chairman Walesa. The talk in the Vatican, in which Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, metropolitan of Krakow, also took part, began in the pope's private library and was continued during dinner.

REACTION TO GOVERNMENT-CHURCH-SOLIDARITY TALKS

Talks Welcomed

LD051850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A brief PAP item reported the meeting of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa, saying that during the talks views were exchanged on ways of overcoming the crisis in which the country finds itself and also on the possibilities of creating a front of national accord, a permament platform of dialogue and consultation between political and social forces on the basis of the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic.

How can the Polish changes be saved from going under? Today, after more than 1 year's experience, it is a known fact that the main sociopolitical forces cannot be at loggerheads and operate in parallel independent of one another. What is needed is a Polish historical compromise which is appropriate to the times in which we live, the conditions of the political system and our geographical situation.

It stands to reason that compromise need not signify unanimity and concentration on one program unless this program is a middle-of-the-road program which is achieved not only as a result of (?agreements) but also as a result of conflicts and which takes into account the rights of all sides. As a result this program would be generally accepted.

Our dramatic situation -- and not only the economic situation -- is an indubitable fact. It is only some sort of self-opinionated demagogues who can still claim today that everything that is hampering us so much is one big piece of camouflage which can be removed with the help of a strong upheaval. We should tell ourselves that there is no longer any camouflage, and that any kind of upheaval could become a national tragedy. We are becoming aware on an increasingly widespread scale that we cannot continue along a road of confrontation, of social tensions, of temporarily extinguishing and inflaming again, and of scratching wounds and then partially healing them. It is only cooperation and dialogue which can yield a solution to the Polish crisis.

Foreign commentators discussing the fact of the meeting of the three in Warsaw have written that whenever our country finds itself on the brink of a precipice, Poles manage to come to an agreement. We no longer have any time for internal disputes, for exaggerating differences of views and opinions. The situation has gone so far that we must seek in thinking, and particularly in action, that which (?unites us).

The report on the talks of Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Glemp and Lech Walesa brought us all hope and optimism that the need to look for a common denominator in the work of all patriotic forces striving to overcome the crisis will become the dynamic tool governing the activities of the authorities, the church and the trade unions. We are aware of the enormous need to create a front of national accord because one thing is sure: Only a permanent platform of dialogue and consultation between political and social forces is capable of making a reality out of and fulfilling the general desire for Polish renewal. This is why the final part of the PAP [word indistinct], which defines the meeting as useful and at the same time paving the way for further businesslike consultations, fills us with optimism. May they take place as soon as possible and may they become an inseparable part of our political life.

SD Paper Praises Meeting

LD052146 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- The Democratic Party evening daily KURIER POLSKI today described last night's meeting between General Jaruzelski, Archbishop Glemp and Solidarnosc leader Walesa as marking "a ranking step towards rallying the whole nation around the issues of the highest importance for our state and all of us, its citizens."

In a comment headlined "One Step Closer" the newspaper stressed that the meeting, held in the government guest house [word indistinct] for 2.5 hours, took place when it was already high time for it, because "we have wasted too much of the precious time that could have been used for constructive actions."

"Today the awareness that only an authentic interaction involving the whole society can help overcome Poland's economic doldrums is apparently stronger and more widespread... because we know all to well that a crisis of confidence acts as a brake on even the most meaningful and desirable activity."

The meeting, the daily continued, "rekindled the hope that a turnback from the roads which keep us, the Poles, increasingly apart, instead of bringing us closer together, is possible. It provided a proof of good will and the readiness to refocus on the issues which will decide on the future of the society and the country.

"This prelude means a good deal already, because it holds out the chance of the start to a genuine concerted effort by all of Poland's socio-political forces, which the Democratic Party has advocated for some time already," wrote KURIER POLSKI.

REGIONAL STRIKE ACTIVITIES TALKS CONTINUE

Talks Held in Zyrardow

LD051430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Talks ended this morning between the government delegation and representatives of the workforces of the Zyrardow factories participating in the 22 day-long strike. In the talks the strikers were assisted by members of the Presidium of NSZZ Soliarity of the Mazowsze region and union experts. Present were representatives of the administrative authorities of Skierniewice Voivodship.

As a result of the many long hours of talks an agreement was signed which settles, generally speaking, the problem of supplies of food for Zyrardow and the whole Skierniewice Voivodship. The strike readiness continues in the Zyrardow factories where the workforces participated in the strike as well as in the Poltrex clothing factory in Mszczonow. The workforces are in fact waiting for the settlement of pay issues.

Agreement Signed in Zyrardow

LD052358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The social conflict in Zyrardow which caused the 22-day strike in the factories of this town and of Mszczonow is nearing a solution.

This morning, negotiations lasting many hours ended between a government delegation which had arrived in Zyrardow and Representatives of factory workforces who were assisted in the talks by members of the Solidarity Presidium of the Mazowsze region and by union experts. An agreement has been signed which generally resolves the matter of food supplies to Zyrardow and the whole of Skierniewice Voivodship. Allocations of meat and processed meat will be determined according to uniform principles in force throughout the country at a level which is not lower than the average national mean. Eggs, cheeses and fats will be allocated according to the number of the population of the voivodship. It will be possible to buy meat and processed meat for outstanding coupons until 15 January. The supplies of milk and milk products are supposed to fully cover requirements and the allocation of hygiene products is to be settled by the end of the month.

The authorities of the voivodship and of Zyrardow have also pledged to make the appropriate organizational decisions as a result of checks in trade units and to bring to trial persons guilty of the irregularities that have been exposed. The participation of Solidarity representatives in the checks is guaranteed. The authorities will also make available other information about the distribution of foodstuffs and the distribution list. Important decisions of the voivodship and urban authorities will be consulted with Solidarity representatives. In the agreement the town authorities have also been obliged to bring about a meeting between the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection with Solidarity representatives in Zyrardow in order to examine the proposal of including this town in Warsaw Voivodship. The agreement guaranteed the fulfillment of demands relating to an improvement in food supplies.

At present a strike alert is still in force at Zyrardow and Mazczonow factories. The workforces are waiting for pay matters to be settled.

Stalowa Wola Talks Continue

LD051432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Today is the third day of talks between the interministerial commission and the regional strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity Sandomierz region in Stalowa Wola. Let us recall that during yesterday's talks a whole range of problems related to food supplies and rationing were settled. Most attention was dedicated to meat supplies. Only last month the meat coupons were covered in the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship by 28 percent and many inhabitants of that voivodship have still not claimed their coupons for August. It was decided during the talks that meat supplies will be appreciably stepped up in November and December, and are to ensure full cover for the issued coupons. At the same time, in line with the demands of the workforces in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, supplies of dairy produce are to be improved soon. This is particularly true as regards eggs. The meeting also discussed and made decisions on matters related to housing.

On the other hand, the main topic of today's talks which began at 0930, is protection of the natural environment. This is one of the most urgent problems of Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, which is an industrial area. The Siarkopol sulfur mines and processing plants are situated in that voivodship. It is true that in Siarkopol a great deal has already been done toward protection of the environment and recultivation of the soil after mining. Nevertheless, the complex continues to have an adverse effect on nature. Of course, broadly conceived issues related to protection of the environment cannot be confined to Siarkopol, because also in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship are the Stalowa Wola steel plant and power station, the Ozarow cement factory, and many other plants which have a detrimental effect on the environment.

Strike Situation Roundup

LD061018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] We begin with information on the sociopolitical situation in the country as reported by correspondents of PAP:

The general strike in Zielona Gora is now into its third week. Every day causes losses amounting to about Z200 million. Zielona Gora Voivodship People's Council Presidium has expressed its support for calling off the strike. The chairman of the works councils of Zielona Gora state farms, at yesterday's meeting in which the chairman of the Central Board of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers also took part, decided that if the strike is prolonged, they will hold a referendum of the entire workforce of 2,500 in the Lubogora agricultural enterprise and the Swiebodzin combine state farms on the question of recalling or not recalling the directors. They also decided to carry out as quickly as possible the election of a workers' self-management which, according to the law, would decide the appointment or recall of leading cadres.

In Stalowa Wola, talks between the interministerial commission and the regional strike committee of Solidarity are continuing. So far, the negotiating sides have devoted the most time to problems of food and rationing. Lively exchanges of opinions and polemics were aroused by problems in the area of housing. It was agreed that by 15 November the voivodship office would present a plan for housing construction for the coming (?5-10) years. It will be confirmed for implementation after consultation with the trade unions. After positions had been ascertained, working groups began to draft the text of matters which had been agreed.

In Radom, too, talks continued between the government commission and the Radom Solidarity. The negotiations began with a review of demands concerning material compensation for workers unjustly dismissed for participation in the workers' protest of June, 1976. No joint decisions were reached. Controversy surrounded primarily the appointment of a commission to deal wtih the payment of financial compensation, the people who would make up this commission and its powers.

In the Radom Higher Engineering School, the sit-in strike by members of Solidarity and the Independent Students Association continues. The chairman of the strike committee said at a press conference that the strike will continue until the moment a plenipotentiary from the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology arrives.

Sosnowiec Conflict Continues

LD052208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The conflict at the Sosnowiec colliery is into its ninth day. The workforce has rejected the proposal to stage a referendum among the miners which was put forward by the party aktiv at the colliery. The referendum was to be on the subject of continuing the strike. Talks have not been commenced with a commission set up by the Katowice voivoda either.

An extraordinary plenary session of the town party committee has been held in Sosnowiec. The head of the district prosecutor's office has reported the results of the investigation: It has been announced that it is possible to determine in which glassworks the material for the vials, in which a poisonous substance was placed, was produced. The plenum adopted a resolution in which the perpetrators of the provocation near the Sosnowiec colliery have been roundly condemned and which views the action as an act of political terrorism. The stand of the primary party organization at the colliery has been positively assessed.

The strike at the Sosnowiec colliery was also the subject of a session of the executive of the voivodship party committee at Katowice.

Miners Strike 'Political'

LD052136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] In Sosnowiec an extraordinary plenum of the municipal party committee has been held, devoted to the tense situation in the town connected with the strike in the Sosnowiec mine. This was assessed to be a political strike. The instigators of the provocation carried out on 27 October were condemned, with this event being treated as an act of political terrorism. There was resolute opposition to political attacks on the party.

MAZOWSZE SOLIDARITY PRESS CONFERENCES REPORTED

AU041329 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 30 Oct-1 Nov 81 p 2

[M. Rusinek report: "Press Conferences in 'Mazowsze' Headquarters of the Farmers' Union"]

[Excerpts] Two press conferences were held in the farmer's union headquarters on 29 October. The first was devoted to feeding the nation and was attended by members of the Presidium and administration of NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers led by Jan Kulaj. The other, chaired by Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the press spokesman for Mazowsze Solidarity, was devoted to important events in Masowsze -- to the strike at Warsaw University in sympathy with the Radom Higher Engineering School and to the strike in Zyrardow.

Discussing activization of livestock procurement, G. Janowski, deputy chairman of NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers, said that there is a method of such activization, but three conditions must be observed. First: to introduce social peace and to restore the trust between the power apparatus and society. Second: to establish social control over the government's activities in the economy. Third: anti-inflationary measures should be taken by the government. With regard to the third condition, farmers want to present their own solutions, which can be implemented as long as the first two conditions are fulfilled.

During the second press conference, J. Onyszkiewicz spoke in general terms about the Wednesday strike and said that, although this strike was called a protest strike, it was actually a warning for those who had thought that -- as of the party congress and as of some other moment -- Solidarity was weakening and was losing support and that it was possible to ignore Solidarity's demands, to refuse to implement the agreements signed with it, and to continue to weaken and frighten it through various repressive actions, such as the action in Wroclaw or in Katowice.

J. Onyszkiewicz recalled that those two actions, which involved the militia's intervention and the arrest of the people who had circulated Solidarity bulletins, were actions that could have happened earlier because circulating bulletins was nothing new. It was customary to circulate and sell Solidarity's press in those places. That is why the time coincidence of the militia action shows that certain people in the prosecuting apparatus seriously believed in the reports that Solidarity was weakened enough to take action against it.

J. Onyszkiewicz expressed the hope that the Wednesday strike had helped to sober up all such persons and that it had clearly demonstrated that people want to protest not only against certain measures directed at Solidarity, but also against the lines for meat and other foods, that they had not forgotten about general and crucial issues and about the fact that winter is looming ahead.

Next Maciej Geller discussed the issue of the Radom Higher Engineering School, the Solidarity strike at Warsaw University and the resolution of the 10th Congress of the National Accord Committee for Science (the committee includes employees of higher schools, units of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the departmental institutes). The resolution states that the 10th congress took a unanimous view of the origins of the conflict and the current situation in the Radom Higher Engineering School. The issue is that the activities to date of the school's rector -- Prof Dr Michal Hebda -- disqualify him as rector and academic instructor.

He is known for excessive centalization and arbitrariness in running the school and for violating the law and the principles of good manners. Examples of that are the methods of appointing the senate and selecting senate members in line with individual groups of employees (the only ordinary professor has not been appointed to the senate, but an employee of the Radom party apparatus has been appointed); officially charging the school's employees to carry out so-called intermediate consultations with appointed candidates for students; persecuting an employee for his pastoral activities (it happened that the rector kindly asked the employee in question not to attend holy mass when the holy mass for students is held); dismissing people from work in defiance of the labor code and insultingly responding to the trade union's protest; arbitrarily allotting apartments in defiance of the accepted social norms; dismissing a representative of young employees from the senate and removing the chiarman of the Solidarity school committee from the debates of the rector's college. In addition, the Radom Higher Engineering School is the only higher school in which elections of new academic authorities have not been held.

Next J. Onyszkiewicz discussed the appearance of leaflets entitled: "Independent Publication: Truth, the Only Truth and the Whole Truth." These leaflets are in circulation and are addressed against Solidarity on a very broad basis. They have attacked S. Bratkowski and contain some elements critical of the church. Some of these leaflets are signed "Solidarity of Mazowsze region." This is especially the case with the leaflets that are in the form of a death notice. The person involved in this is Sejm Deputy Karol Malcuzynski. J. Onyszkiewicz declared that Mazowsze region has nothing to do with those leaflets.

RECTOR OF RADOM ENGINEERING SCHOOL APPOINTED

AU041347 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] PAP -- According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, the minister of science, higher education and technology has appointed Prof Michal Hebda the rector of the Higher Engineering School in Radom in line with the result of the rector elections in the school on 27 October, and with the school's senate decision of 29 October.

SPEECH BY SOLIDARITY'S JURCZYK DISPUTED

AU051205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Nov 81 p 5

[PAP report: "M. Jurczyk's Letter to Marshal of the Sejm S. Gucwa"]

[Text] Following publication by the mass media of excerpts from his speech in the Trzebiatow furniture plant on 25 October, M. Jurczyk, member of the Solidarity National Commission and chairman of Szczecin Solidarity, sent a letter to Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa. In his letter, M. Jurczyk denies the credibility of the information about his speech, and regards the words spoken in the Sejm about his lack of political culture as part of a malicious propaganda campaign waged against him for some time now.

The Solidarity Presidium in Western Pomerania published a statement on -- it is alleged -- the attacks launched by the mass media against Marian Jurczyk, chairman of Solidarity in Western Pomerania, and also cast doubt on the press materials concerning M. Jurczyk's Trzebiatow speech.

In connection with M. Jurczyk's letter and the statement made by Solidarity in Western Pomerania, PAP has been authorized to declare that the taped speech of M. Jurczyk in Trzebiatow, the excerpts from which were published by the mass media as well as by radio and television [as published], is available for inspection and can be made available to the Solidarity authorities.

SOLIDARITY MANIPULATION OF CULTURE SCORED

PM051357 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Oct 81 p 4

[Col Leslaw Wojtasik article: "Ideology and Culture"]

[Text] The programmatic resolution adopted by the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity delegates states that culture is a matter concerning the entire nation and that its development must be supported by the trade union. It also appears from that document that this support is to take the form of "freeing" culture "from state control" by liquidating harmful -- according to the authors of the resolution -- legal and organizational solutions, securing adequate subventions from state funds and stimulating the development of social and independent cultural and artistic ventures. In general, Solidarity intends to play, as it were, the role of patron with respect to national culture.

Asserting that the present crisis in the culture sphere is mainly a result of the fact that culture has been subjected to state control, Solidarity will -- according to the resolution -- seek to free it -- to the greatest possible extent and, if possible, completely -- from the influence of state institutions. As far as culture is concerned, the state is to play the role of not even chief accountant but merely cashier -- it is to provide money without exerting any influence on whether the entire community and the state as a whole will derive any benefit from this.

The thesis that any radical severance of culture from the state is -- under the circumstances prevailing in our country -- bound to also mean its severance from socialist ideology also seems probable. Such trends, as it could be noticed, have led to the concept of nonideological culture.

This concept has appeared under various circumstances and with varying force in certain publications dealing with the question of improving the model of culture in our country. Trends critical of the connection between ideology and culture have been appearing increasingly often in them. In particular, "independent" publications of all sorts and the Solidarity press have excelled in this sphere.

There is bound to be an obvious connection between ideology and culture under any political system. Under a socialist system, where culture neither is nor can be of a commercial nature and where society almost entirely finances it -- through the state which acts on society's behalf -- the connection between culture on the one hand and state institutions and the ideology represented by them on the other is of a special nature.

And yet this very fundamental thesis has now often been attacked and even generally rejected. The problem is that to substantiate their reasoning polemicists have been resorting to suitably marshalled and superficially convincing arguments. To put it in the most general terms, it has been asserted that in our country a close connection between ideology and culture has been an impediment to the latter, that it has not contributed to its development and that, on the contrary, it has led to cultural stagnation and even degradation. According to the supporters of this thesis, ideology acts like a straitjacket with respect to culture, whose buoyancy, freedom and openness it hinders. Consequently, culture should neither be connected with nor serve ideology.

During the deliberations of committee 10 (national education and culture) of the first Solidarity congress, it was stated repeatedly that the congress was in favor of the state's ideological neutrality in the sphere of culture, a reduction in its dependence on the state's ideological and political demands and ideological pluralism.

I have already written at length about the problem of the ideological commitment of culture in KULTURA I OSWIATA (No 3, 1971). I would now like to return to these problems in a rather different context. The question is, in fact, that in general the Solidarity leadership has accepted the thesis of the "disastrous" influence of socialist ideology in our country and consequently believes in the correctness of the demand that culture be severed from the basis of socialist ideology. However, as Solidarity sees it, this is to lead not only to a complete divorce between culture and ideology but also to its transformation into the servant of a different ideology. This has been shown by certain facts which will be mentioned in a moment.

As a result, a peculiar paradox has arisen. Solidarity's ideologists -- or ideologists close to that organization -- advocate the thesis that any close connection between ideology and culture is bound to lead to the latter's degradation. However, it has in fact been obvious that in its propaganda activities Solidarity has taken advantage on a large scale and often in a manipulatory manner of various cultural media.

It can even be stated that Solidarity has been using culture for propaganda purposes to a greater extent than any other organization in our country has done so far. The main features of these activities have been exceptional aggressiveness and attacks launched with the help of some attractive forms of cultural media against the constitutional foundation of our country and its most vital interests. Here, are some of the most significant examples of this:

1. Support for "independent" publications and, consequently, for the trends apparent in their activities is mentioned in the above-mentioned resolution.

Solidarity has been disseminating work published by the illegal Nowa Publishing House. Despite the fact that its operations are contrary to the law now in force in Poland, that publishing house has officially been supported by Solidarity. Mr Bujak has been wearing its badge during official functions and a list of titles published by it was published in the 20th issue of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC.

Even a superficial analysis of these titles will show that literature of this type has two main objectives --fanning and keeping alive anti-Soviet feelings and forming negative attitudes toward the socialist authorities.

2. With the Solidarity leadership's enthusiastic support, Andrzej Wajda has made a movie entitled "Man of Iron." This movie has been completely approved of by the above-mentioned publishing house and even recommended as obligatory viewing for the entire organization. It was supposed to be a movie about the working class protest in 1981. In fact, however, Wajda has erected a monument -- from a metal more valuable than iron -- to an illegal organization, namely the Committee for Social Self-Defense/Workers' Defense Committee [KSS-KOR]. In Wajda's movie that organization has been portrayed as the only protector of the working class and the organizer of its protest. In it, KOR defends workers against the authorities, whose activities are portrayed as a sequence of violence, brute force and misuse of authority. That picture, painted in black and white (the good KOR fights against the bad authorities), performs an unequivocal propaganda function -- it disposes the viewers positively toward KOR (this, it seems, is its main objective) and negatively toward the power apparatus in our socialist country in general and the militia in particular (this is no accident either). The way in which the movie was made and the atmosphere which prevailed during its making have made it quite clear that political and propaganda objectives were obviously deemed more important that the movie's artistic aspects. Culture has in this case been clearly and completely committed to the task of an attractive representation of ideological problems.

3. Various "artistic" festivals organized with Solidarity's support have shown that culture has been used for political ends. The so-called Festival of True Song, which was organized in Gdansk under the patronage of the National Consultative Commission, has been extensively commented on in the press. It was supposed to be a cultural event, but its content and form showed that in fact it was a propaganda venture with an obvious political aim. For the most part, the artistic level of the venture was below rock bottom. Performers accepted artistic criteria but according to the texts which they had prepared for the occasion. Preference was clearly given to anti-Soviet, antisocialist and antistate texts. Primitive anticommunism and anti-Sovietism was presented in an equally primitive form. Nor was the essence less primitive. The entire venture was aimed at impressing a stupefied audience with the "bold" way in which views were expressed, "commitment" and so forth. Andrzej Wajda -- who else -- was in charge of the "artistic" aspect of the event.

You will not easily find in our postwar history any similar examples of such a primitive use of culture for the purpose of manipulating social feelings.

4. Our postwar history has also been subjected to suitably organized artistic manipulation. The period spanning the late forties and the early fifties -- the so-called Polish Youth Union [ZMP] period -- that is the period in which we laid the foundations of People's Poland, has been especially subjected to penetration. I will not discuss "Man of Marble" here because almost everything possible has already been said on the subject of the movie. Some more films on the same subject have been appearing. For example, a serial entitled "Friends" which was recently shown on our television. The above-mentioned period in general and the ZMP organization in particular have been shown to young viewers in a distorting mirror and a biased way. All distortions and mistakes were emphasized one after the other, producing an impression that this was how that organization normally operated, whereas its contribution to the reconstruction of Poland and the creation of a new social reality was carefully ignored. As a result, a one-dimensional and biased picture was created. It is close to the concept launched by Solidarity that our entire postwar history was one series of mistakes, shortcomings, misunderstandings and wasted opportunities. Such manipulation of a television program, achieved by gathering together various tendentious historical threads, is bound to distort -- especially in the eyes of young viewers -- the historical truth which Solidarity has been demanding from historians in such a determined manner. In the name of truth, not only distortions but also the undeniable achievements in the building of our country, whose material results still stand and will continue to stand for a long time to come, serving the community, should have been shown. To a large extent it was the ZMP and the "Service to Poland" organization which built Nowa Huta and the W-Z expressway and rebuilt Old Warsaw -- to mention only these construction projects of a monumental nature.

At this point it would be hard to refrain from making an observation with respect to the future. Let us try to visualize how the generation living in the year 2000 would, in fact, view an artistically transformed picture of Solidarity's activities. How would that generation react to a picture of pointless strikes, extremist political activities, rabid and unscrupulous propaganda and organizational chaos?

It can be assumed that if this picture were painted in such a biased manner, the viewer's reactions would be equally negative and tendentious.

In view of the above-mentioned facts it is difficult to defend Solidarity's thesis on the nonpolitical nature of culture. But this is probably not the critics' objective. What they have in mind is severing culture from socialist ideology, linking it with bourgeois-democratic trends and, above all, drawing it into Solidarity's ideological service. It has again become obvious that that organization's leadership is in practice guided in the moral sphere by the "Kali principle" [reference to character in Henryk Sienkiewicz novel who condemned in others actions he considered legitimate in himself].

AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES END DELIBERATIONS IN WARSAW

LD052244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations of the NSZZ of Private Farmers has ended its 2 days of deliberations in Warsaw. The council, recognizing the vital need to increase state aid in the sphere of social and health services in rural areas, has undertaken an initiative to support the existing system of social and health care by means and measures of social aid. The idea of a social fund for the rural areas will be submitted for general consultation in rural circles.

The council also decided on the program-organizational assumptions for general assemblies and meetings of agricultural circles, which will be held at the end of this year. The urgent need to supply agricultural circles with tractors and machinery was once again emphasized. Further failure to supply equipment may contribute in the next few years to depriving of production services almost half of the peasant farms which do not possess tractors.

The Council of Ministers resolution on activating procurement of animals for slaughter and linking it with the sale of industrial articles met with determined opposition during the deliberations. This does not create good foundations for activating meat production in the future. The ad hoc solution of this problem may on the other hand lead to conflicts among farmers and also between farmers and town-dwellers.

The Protest Committee set up at the council meeting held talks yesterday and today with Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki, Minister of Finance Marian Krzak and representatives of organizations connected with services to agriculture. It was agreed that by 15 November both ministers will present the government with the ideas for activating procurement of animals for slaughter contained in the stance of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and of the council's Protest Committee.

Before these proposals are submitted to the Council of Ministers, there will be consultations on them again with the Protest Committee. It was also decided that the competent government organs will examine proposals aimed at maintaining the real value of cash incomes arising from the sale of agricultural produce. In view of the agreement reached, the Main Council decided to postpone the Protest Committee's activity until the Council of Ministers makes its decision.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES LEADERS OF YOUTH UNIONS

LD052150 Warsaw PAP in English 2049 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The PUWP First Secretary, Premier of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski received representatives of youth organizations: Chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) Jerzy Jaskiernia, Commander of the Polish Scout Union Andrzej Ornat, chairman of the Socialist Union of Polish Students (SZSP) Tadeusz Savic, chairman of the Rural Youth Union (ZMW) Waldemar Swirgon and chairman of the Democratic Youth Union Piotr Wallo.

The meeting focused on the undertakings which the youth unions were beginning in order to bring the country out of the (?crisis) and stabilize the social and political situation of the (?country).

The chairmen of the unions stressed that the unions will educate the young generations of Poles in the spirit of socialism and (?international) respect for their own history and culture. The unions want to take an active part in the construction of the agreement front that General Jaruzelski had proposed before the Sejm, seeing it as a platform for the cooperation of the patriotic forces of [words indistinct], the chairmen stated.

Premier Jaruzelski welcomed these initiatives.

TRIAL OF KPN DEFENDANTS CONTINUES IN WARSAW

LD052218 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- The trial of the leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew, Tadeusz Stanski and Tadeusz Jandziszak, has been continuing for five months already. The indictment charges that in the years 1979-80 the defendants, acting jointly and in collaboration with other persons prosecuted separately, had launched preparatory activities, forming an illegal union called the Confederation of Independent Poland, with the aim to weaken Poland's defence capability, to undermine its alliance with the USSR and to abolish by force the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic.

The KPN was financed and inspired by foreign centres of political subversion hostile to Poland, the indictment states. The KPN leaders agitated to hostile activities hitting out at the principal political interests of Poland, transmitted to foreign centres of political subversion information and commentraries which served as a basis for a slanderous propaganda campaign. Thus the Prosecutor's Office has classified the charges as acts defined in Article 123 of the penal code.

Leszek Moczulski's testimony in the court took 28 days while the hearings of Romuald Szeremetiew lasted 15 days. For some days now, the court has been hearing the testimony of Tadeusz Stanski.

The defendants have pleaded not guilty. The testimony made before the jury is a polemics with the indictment act, which concerns among other things the origins [of] the KPN, its structure, methods of activity and foreign contacts. In their statements the defendants keep stressing that they consider the KPN to be a legally operating political party. Notable is the aggressive tone of some of their statements and open attacks on the PUWP.

With the exception of Tadeusz Jandziszak (poor health) the remaining defendants are remanded under arrest. In the course of the trial the defense has filed seven motions to lift the arrest. The Supreme Court (after the motions have been considered by the voivodship court and after the appeals by the voivodship prosecutor) has twice upheld the decision on the arrest.

The files of the case number 17 volumes. More than 100 witnesses will appear during the trial after the defendants complete their testimony. Several experts have been summoned. It is expected that the verdict will be [word indistinct] sooner than in two to three months from now.

Release of Dissidents Ordered

NC061137 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (AFP) -- A Warsaw court has ordered the temporary release of three leaders of the dissident Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), sources close to the three said today.

Leszek Moczulski, 50, Romuald Szeremetiew, 35, and Tadeusz Stanski, 32, were freed over the objections of the government, which appealed the decision to the Supreme Court.

The release could be stayed if the Supreme Court overturned the Warsaw tribunal's ruling before 4 P.M. local (1500 GMT) today, the deadline for a successful appeal.

A fourth KPN member, Tadeusz Jandziszak, 38, was already free for health reasons.

Their trial began on June 15, on charges of activities against the Polish State. If convicted, they face at least five years in prison, and possible execution.

SIXTH ZSL SUPREME PLENUM HELD IN WARSAW

Vote of Confidence

LD051440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The Sixth ZSL Supreme Committee Plenum began in Warsaw.

In a secret ballot, the plenum passed a vote of confidence in Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee Stefan Ignar. Eighty-five participants voted for a vote of confidence and 68 voted against.

Ignar Resigns

LD061210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The sixth plenary meeting of the ZSL Supreme Committee resumed its deliberations in Warsaw this morning. The debate inaugurated by Vice Chairman of the Supreme Committee Jerzy Szymanek started with a discussion on organizational matters.

On behalf of the delegation set up by the plenum which asked Stefan Ignar to continue as chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Vice Chairman of the Supreme Committee Franciszek Iawer stated that despite having obtained a vote of confidence, Stefan Ignar resigned from the post of chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, keeping the post of member of the plenum of the Supreme Committee.

Jerry Szymanek thanked Stefan Ignar in cordial words for managing the ZSL during the 6 month period, during the most difficult -- as he put it -- time for the country and the ZSL itself.

Candidates were then submitted for the post of chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

Malinowski Elected Chairman

LD061504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] At today's plenary session of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Vice Chairman of the committee Franciszek Hawer read a paper on the tasks of the ZSL against the background of the present political and economic situation in the country. The paper underlined, among other things, that at present there exists a possibility for national accord. The ZSL always advocated this kind of path and still does. At the same time it reiterates the appeal to peasants urging them to send farm produce to the socialized procurement centers.

In connection with the resignation of Stefan Ignar from the post as chairman of ZSL Supreme Committee, the new chairman was elected. He is deputy Premier Roman Malinowski.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS VISITING KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

LD052156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received a delegation of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol, which is in Poland. Kazimierz Barcikowski acquainted the delegation with the sociopolitical situation in Poland and informed them about measures taken by the PZPR, the administrative authorities and all patriotic forces to overcome the grave social and economic crisis. The PZPR Central Committee secretary also stressed the significance of continuing and further developing the cooperation between Polish socialist youth organizations and the Komosmol.

POLITBURO MEMBER KUBIAK ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Turmoil Within PZPR

LD060010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] A conference of delegates of the more than 500-member Mikolaj Kopernik University party organization met yesterday at the University of Torun. It was devoted to the approval of a programme of action and to the holding of supplementary elections to the university committee. Hieronim Kubiak participated in the meeting.

Representatives of a dozen or so party organizations in Torun were invited to the conference. Speaking during the conference, Hieronim Kubiak discussed the situation in the party, saying, among other things, that the struggle in the party has been going on, in his opinion, several months too long. During that time, Kubiak said, we have been occupied with ourselves and the party. There has not been enough time and opportunity for direct participation in social life. At present, in face of attacks by political opponents, the defense of the party is the fundamental task.

Kubiak Speaks on Party Unity

LD061052 Warsaw PAP in English 2300 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- Taking the floor during a party conference in Torun, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, Hieronim Kubiak revieved the situation within the party. The fight for the party which has been continuing within the party for a year has been going on for a few months too long, Kubiak said. When during the 9th congress we adopted a completely new statute and programme for the party, which was positively accepted by the Polish society, the political opponents did a lot to devaluate it. Views about divisions within the party are circulated, the necessity for a further internal fight was suggested.

The orientations from before the congress are alive again, the democratically elected party institutions are attacked, the justification of decisions is undermined and people whom we have recently elected ourselves are slandered, accused of evil intentions.

Presently, facing the attacks of the political opponent, Kubiak stated, it is necessary for the party to be genuinely not formally united, regardless of individual accounts and intentions. The defense of the party is the basic task. That is why also the discussion within the party must again comply with the statute. It must be subordinated to the principles of democratic centralism.

Taking a stand on the opinions expressed in the course of the conference and referring to the legitimacy of the institution of horizontal party links, Kubiak said that they must not violate the party statute. We cannot allow the PUWP to be transformed from a leading party into a federation of basic organizations, said he.

Kubiak Chairs Commission

LD051450 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- At its second session chaired by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Professor Hieronim Kubiak, here yesterday the PUWP Central Committee's Commission for the Investigation of Social Conflicts in People's Poland agreed that task groups will now investigate the causes and circumstances of each social conflict in Poland and by next January will submit their analyses to be duly synthesized.

The meeting considered necessary a historical analysis of the periods of crises in Poland and to find an answer to the question on what specific features can be distinguished in the causes, course and effects of each crisis.

The commission is supposed to trace down the actual reasons for the crises basing on a materialist approach, analyze their course and effects, and suggest effective means to detect a threatening crisis and prevent it.

Kubiak CIA Connection

AU041337 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 31 Oct 81 p 2

[Marian Turski report: "Cowards"]

[Text] The weekly RZECZYWISTOSC has engaged in gangster press activities for a long time now; that is, ever since it was established. This activity involves inter alia publishing defamations and slanders and spreading hatred in a roundabout manner -- like citing someone else's opinions, hiding behind the letters to the editor or not stating its own views. A special feat in Issue 22 of the weekly is the attempt to connect the person of PZPR Politburo member Hieronim Kubiak (although his name is not expressly mentioned) with the CIA. Of course, this was done in a cowardly, anonymous and puzzling manner so that criminal responsibility could be avoided if necessary. I assume that communists do not work on the RZECYWISTOSC editorial board, because if they did, the Central Party Control Commission would deal with them for their "feat" with Hieronim Kubiak.

ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE GIVES DATA ON FOREIGN DEBT

LD052136 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- The weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE informed that the Polish foreign debt presently amounts to 24,000 million dollars owed to Western countries and banks and an equivalent of 2,000 million dollars owed to the socialist states.

In the first nine months of this year the export revenue to the Western states declined from 18,700 million exchange zlotys in the same period in 1980 to 14,200 million exchange zlotyz, i.e. by 24 per cent, the weekly wrote. This was accompanied by a 10 per cent drop in imports, from 20,600 million exchange zlotys to 16,800 million.

Over this period, exports have been declining at a monthly rate, from an average monthly earning of 1,700 million exchange zlotys in the first seven months to 1,300 million in August and September. In this situation it became necessary to withhold all interest payments on foreign credits and to take up negotiations with the creditor countries on the refinancing or the rescheduling of the Polish debt. The agreements concluded on this issue create a possibility to relieve the pressure of interest payments and dues on the Polish balance of payments which amounted to a total of some 15,000 million exchange zlotys.

In the nine months period, the export revenue from the socialist countries decreased from 21,000 million exchange zlotys in the same period of 1930 to 18,000 million, i.e. by some 10 per cent. At the same time the imports grew from 21,700 million exchange zlotyz to 22,600 million, i.e. by 4 per cent what was mainly due to additional deliveries of raw materials and products from the Soviet Union. The turnover in trade with the socialist states reached a record level of 3,800 million exchange zlotys.

The data on the structure of the turnover indicate that when the deficit started to grow a few years ago its growth [word indistinct] from excessively intensive investment and related to this significant purchases of capital equipment. Gradually, however, the growing import of food began to emerge as one of the factors most affecting the balance of payments, along with the credit interest rates and dues.

GENERAL ASSESSES LOCAL ARMY UNITS EFFECT

LD051454 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- General Michal Janiszewski yesterday positively assessed activities of local operational groups set up 10 days ago on the initiative of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Speaking on Polish TV, head of the Council of Ministers' office stressed that special army units have already managed to strike contacts and cooperation with local people, social organizations, some local bodies and offices. The groups have met with warm reception and friendly attitude and continue to enjoy the society's confidence, support and understanding, he added.

The to-date experience proves that the initiative to set up local task teams was sensible, timely and imperative, the general said, adding that their resolute, consistent and efficient steps have contributed to resolving many adverse phenomena that disrupt regular life and hamper the process of socialist renewal.

However, there still exist some attempts at undermining the groups' activities, at questioning the usefulness of their mission, he remarked.

New measures are being considered to broaden powers of the groups, to make sure that local authorities do everything possible to thoroughly scrutinize all the problems signaled by the units and firmly control the results. Local authorities are also bound to maintain direct cooperation with the groups and grant them indispensible support and assistance, he said.

ARMY'S ASSISTANCE, OCTOBER REVOLUTION DISCUSSED

LD060954 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP) -- World reactions to the summit meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Glemp, and Lech Walesa occupy top space in most of today's national newspapers.

Also frontraged are the news items on Archibishop Glemp's visit in Rome and his meeting with the pope, and the session of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party devoted to the discussion of programmatic documents.

Other home developments given prominence include the meetings of Premier Jaruzelski with young leaders and ZBOWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] representatives and celebrations around the country to mark the 64th anniversary of the great October revolution.

"It is impossible in conditions of crisis to resort time and again to the assistance of the army. This only is a stopgap", wrote Jazek Mojkowski of ZYCIE WARZAWY commenting on the formation of military operational groups.

"How long is it possible to goad the administration? After a month or two of doing so the thing will prove as much noble as ineffective. Thousands of the population's postulates will heap up over the soldiers with no hope for getting out in spite of every effort. [sentence as received]

"Without general solutions, without reorganisation of organs of administration and state power, the chances for solving anything will be getting slimmer and slimmer. Where it is necessary some people must be replaced by others, and soldiers should return to the barracks," the author concludes.

In an article marking the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution the daily TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"Reflections on the anniversary of the Great October Revolution must lead to the conclusion directly connected with Poland's latest history. The Russian revolutionary effort has created conditions for the reconstruction of our state's independence.

"This is the most important reason why the October Revolution is a fact of significance in the history of our nation.

"The common traditions of struggle for social justice, for national liberation -- both during the revolution and afterwards in the years of struggle against Nazi invaders -- the common ideological and socio-political goals constitute the foundation of friendship of our nations -- of friendship which is and will be a lasting value in the awareness of patriotically thinking Poles.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES VETERANS' UNION LEADERS

LD052126 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- PUWP CC First Secretary, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today president of the main Council of the ZBOWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] war veterans organization General Mieczyslaw Moczar and chairman of ZBOWID's Main Board Wlodzimierz Sokorski.

The sides discussed the problems of war veterans' milieus and their participation in the socio-political life of the country and the overcoming of Poland's hard situation.

The sides also exchanged views on the issue of ZBOWID organization's contribution towards the creation of a new formula of the National Unity Front as a platform of dialogue, agreement and cooperation of Poles in the interest of their country.

ZBOWID officials informed Premier Jaruzelski that war veterans have welcomed with hope his proposal to establish a council of national agreement submitted in the Sejm.

The PUWP CC first secretary expressed his appreciation for the war veterans' commitment to and their role in the shaping of patriotic and civic attitude of Poles, especially those of the younger generation, as well as their active participation in the socio-political and economic life of Poland

MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SUGAR, RATIONING

LD052318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Back to home affairs. We are now broadcasting a communique: In connection with the successful sugar campaign and the increasing stocks of sugar in the market, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has decided that, beginning 16 November, sugar will be available for purchase on December ration cards as well. The ministry has also extended the authorization to use the additional miners' ration book [words indistinct] to employees of grading and flotation plans, in plants processing salt, copper, lead and (?zinc from underground) mines. This has been done in an similar way for authorizations for hard-coal processing plants.

The ministry also explains that throughout the country the following substitutions apply in the sale of alcohol and cigarettes: For half a liter of alcohol, 10 dekagrams of coffee or half a kilo of chocolate goods and for twelve packets of cigarettes, 400 grams of desserts or chocolate goods. All other decisions by local authorities are invalid and should be made to fall in line with national regulations without delay.

Another piece of information on the ration system in Goleniow in Szczecin Voivodship, ration books for shoes have been brought in. The director general in the Minstry of Domestic Trade and Services, Andrzej (?Boryk), has judged this decision to be impermissible. The ministry has many times informed voivodas and chief urban administrative officers about the damage done by all initiatives which conflict with the national rationing system. These appeals have often been ignored, however.

MINISTER ON GAS CONSUMPTION RESTRICTIONS

AU051258 Warsaw ZYCIE WARZAWY in Polish 3 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[PAP correspondent Henryk Borucinski's interview with Jan Knapik, Polish minister of light and chemical industry. "Which Evil Is Lesser?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Gasoline has become one of the most important problems of the day. The four options of eliminating lines at filling stations of the petroleum industry center, announced on television by Jan Knapik, minister of light and chemical industry, have set off an avalanche of questions. For this reason, a PAP correspondent interviewed the minister on the causes of the gasoline crisis and the best way of easing it.

[Question] The need to discontinue imports of Arab Petroleum, which is not entirely used for gasoline production, is not accountable for the trouble. On Sunday, TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA reported that Soviet deliveries were somewhat belated. Is this the second cause of the gasoline shortage?

[Answer] We receive both petroleum and petroleum products from the Soviet Union in conformity with a set schedule. An insignificant delay occurred in the deliveries of high-octane [niebieska] gasoline, but we receive low-octane [zolta] gasoline slightly ahead of schedule. We simply proved to be 17-20 percent short of the demand.

[Question] However, drivers have the sensation as if we were short 50 percent....

[Answer] Indeed, the market makes such a sensation. In my opinion, however, this is a result of panic moods. Even an insignificant stock of a container of gasoline per automobile increases demand 50 percent.

[Question] The proposed options are a little strange. The ideas of the first and fourth options are identical: to set a price discouraging motorists from purchasing gasoline. Of course, each motorist will prefer the fourth option, or Z32 per liter, and not the first, or Z50 per liter. What was then the point of showing the first option on television?

[Answer] We showed options examined in the ministry. Well, there were many persons who considered that problem and who concluded that the price of Z32 per liter would not reduce the demand. They only deemed the price of Z50 to be "discouraging." We were aware that preference would be given to option 4. However, everyone must take into account that if the demand does not decrease, prices will grow until the demand is balanced with the supply.

[Question] In other words, it is in the interest of motorists to take option 4, but at the same time to restrict the use of the automobile to the minimum is really indispensable.

[Answer] Precisely this point is the most essential. Irrespective of the inflationary overhang, profits from the increased gasoline prices are for us, at the moment, of secondary importance. The most important thing is to decrease demand for gasoline, and this is the objective of options 2 and 3, also calling for restrictions.

[Question] What happens if the option chosen fails to decrease the demand?

[Answer] In that case, we either increase prices again, or ask the anticrisis headquarters to suspend for a week, for example, the sales of gasoline to individual motorists, while guaranteeing sales to trade groups for which the automobile is a tool.

[Question] Otherwise, "compelling" discipline in the use of the automobile?

[Answer] One may say it this way. On this occasion I would like to emphasize that we will do our best to make the present gasoline shortage short-lived. We will not "manipulate" gasoline to increase prices. We consider it our duty -- of course, as much as possible -- to fully meet the needs of the country's motoring.

LE FIGARO VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR NATIONAL ACCORD

PM050901 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Nov 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Government's Uncertainty and Disarray"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish Sejm session which ended Saturday confirmed the government's uncertainty and disarray. The resolution adopted, which in no way has the force of law, illustrates this well. It tries to express both firmness and readiness to adopt an open approach but does not carry its intentions through in either of those spheres.

In addition the debates have shown to what extent the country's politicians are themselves divided and disoriented at present. Of course this parliament, which emerged from a mockery of an election, is certainly not representative. Nonetheless although some deputies openly criticized Solidarity and demanded the adoption of coercive measures, others, like Professor Bukowski or Mr Stachura from Pax, the Catholic group, called for a broad national union and stressed the fact that it was unnatural for a minority of communists to continue governing the vast majority of the nation without it and even against it.

Thus the Sejm launched an appeal for an end to the strikes. But without daring to temporarily suspend the right to strike. It was merely announced that if the appeal has no effect, all the necessary measures will have to be taken. At the same time, on the suggestion of Mr Malcuzynski, a deputy, the Sejm added a sentence to the text of the resolution welcoming the Solidarity Presidium's directives calling for an end to the strikes and stating its readiness to take measures against local organizations if necessary. The Sejm also expressed support for a national agreement, but the same stylistic wooliness prevalied here, and the resolution did not specify how parliament thinks this union can be achieved in practice.

All this is a reflection of the situation which exists in the party, which is deeply divided between advocates of a firm line and the moderates grouped around General Jaruzelski. Since it is impossible to choose either of those two courses, all that can be done is to take a few insignificant steps in both directions.

Strikes Still

The cordiality of relations among Politburo members was moreover illustrated by two conversations which I had recently with two prominent people, both close to General Jaruzelski. The first, whom I asked about the significance of the rumors being spread by some people that the country's real leader is now Mr Olszowski, replied heatedly:

"Only somebody who did not know the general could say something like that; he is not the kind of man to allow himself to be manipulated." He added nervously: "As for Olszowski, he is a bad policeman!" The second of these prominent people assured me before the fifth plenum that the new first secretary and his friends would try to make changes in the Politburo: "In particular we want to get rid of Albin Siwak, whose presence in the Politburo reduces its credibility." My interlocutor realized that that task was difficult: "Unfortunately we have a very bad Central Committee on which the radicals [as published] form a majority." Indeed, it is now known that no change finally took place. This situation in the party, which is in disorder in the country and divided at the top, is largely responsible for the present stagnation.

One serious point is that despite the appeals from the Sejm and the Solidarity leadership, the strikes are continuing in many places: In Zielona Gora, Zyrardow, Tarnow and Radom, for instance. The working class' radicalization is increasingly clear and the population will soon refuse to listen to the party, Solidarity or the church. This is why this is probably the last chance of achieving the vital national union. At the same time it is true that the continuation of the strikes makes it more difficult to start the expected negotiations between General Jaruzelski and Mr Walesa. Professor Geremek, Solidarity's main adviser, who is very conscious of the serious nature of the present situation, nonetheless told me: "There are still chances of reaching an agreement, but if it is reached it will be this month. After that it will be too late."

SOCIETY CALLS FOR DEFENSE OF SOVIET RELATIONS

PM060951 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[PAP report on Polish-Soviet Friendship Society "Message to All Poles on the Need to Defend Friendship"]

[Text] On the eve of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution workers and peasants -- active members of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society as well as of other social organizations -- and representatives of both the older and the younger generations in our country have published a message to all Poles and the peoples of the Soviet Union. The signatories of this document emphasize that the protection of freindship and fraternal relations between Poland and the Soviet Union is dictated by state reasons relating to both countries and lies in the interests of socialist Poland.

The message was greeted with warm applause by the representatives of various social and professional circles and young people gathered in the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society building. It was stated that Marshal of Poland Michal Rola-Zymierski was the first person to sign the document. Here is the text of the message:

Conscious of our great responsibility, in a situation where our state's and nations' most vital interests are threatened by the destructive activities of internal counter-revolutionary forces supported by foreign anticommunist centers, we the signatories of this message -- workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia -- active members of social organizations and representatives of both the older and the younger generations, wish to state where we stand: Taking advantage of a difficult situation caused by the consequence of a profound economic, political and moral crisis, the extreme rightwing groups which have infiltrated NSZZ Solidarity's executive cells have been conducting an unscrupulous campaign against the government and the PZPR, seeking to overthrow people's power in Poland and to weaken our country's bonds with the socialist community.

They have unleashed anti-Soviet propaganda, seeking to divert feelings of social discontent toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They have sought to undermine our alliances as well as our friendly relations and cooperation with them.

The so-called message to the working people of East Europe, which was adopted at the first congress of NSZZ Solidarity delegates and was an example of interference in other countries' domestic affairs, has been especially provoking.

Furthermore, enemies of socialism have been falsifying historical facts and interpreting them in accordance with a preconceived thesis. Illegal leaflets and brochures have been disseminated and provocative slogans, rumors and insinuations have been spread.

This hostile, anti-Soviet propaganda has led to such shameful acts as desecration of the graves of Soviet soldiers who died and were buried on Polish soil. The arrested perpetrators of these offenses have proved to be confused young people -- those who guide their hands and cause them to act in such a way by inoculating them with the virus of hatred are 100 times as guilty.

Whoever destroys the grave of a man who liberated his city raises his hand against his city. Whoever destroys the grave of the soldiers who liberated Poland raises his hand against his fatherland.

Society must end the anti-Soviet campaign. We support the firm attitude adopted by the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum toward this matter. We state that the friendship, alliance and fraternal relations existing between our nations are a guarantee of free Poland's security and development. It was the October Revolution which by abrogating czarist partition treaties, created a new power balance in Europe, as well as the preconditions for the emergence of an independent Poland.

The tragic years of World War II have shown on whom we can really rely. Freedom came from the East. The nation was saved from genocide. The Soviet Union's attitude determined the question of the Polish people's return to the Piasts' lands -- to Wroclaw, Szczecin, Gdansk, Opole, Olsztyn, Zielona Gora, Koszalin and Slopsk. Our alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states now guarantees that we will never leave these lands.

What would happen to Poland and our rights to Odra and Lusatian Nysa if we were left to face the German revisionists without this alliance?

We realize that we refer to obvious things but the events of recent months have confirmed our belief that even obvious truths must be restated.

The Polish-Soviet friendship and alliance stem from experience gained by our nations in the course of our history. They neither came like manna from heaven nor were presented to us by history. They are a result of a common struggle and of our decision to follow the same path. It is not a question of short-term interests. We are united by the bond of ideological and political aims and a common concern for our nations' socialist future and for world peace.

Socialism in Poland has been a result of historical development. It developed from Polish progressive traditions and from the struggles waged by the Polish working class, the Polish left and Polish democracy. It combined national values with international values and it developed from the slogan of previous generations: For Our Freedom and Yours.

The PZPR is the guarantor of the Polish-Soviet alliance not only because it is the exponent of an historical state reason but also because it has based the concepts of friendship and brotherhood on deep ideological foundations and joint structural aims. It is the Polish communists, under the flag of the Polish Workers Party, and the Polish left who, together with the Soviet communists, have overcome a sinister sequence of events in the history of our two nations. Only the PZPR, in cooperation with the ZSL and the SD and united with all the nation's progressive and patriotic forces, can protect the main values of this alliance.

We appeal to all Poles: Let us tell the truth, let us put a stop to mendacious interpretations of our history. Let us oppose any falsifying of history.

We appeal to young people: Do not listen to rumors and insinuations, seek the truth about the past and the present. Remember that 600,000 people your age died on Polish soil so that we all could live.

We appeal to the state authorities: Firm steps are called for wherever law is violated and the Polish nation's good name is sullied.

We appeal to the peoples of the Soviet Union on the eve of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: Neither the perpetrators of anti-Soviet provocations nor counterrevolutionary forces express the objectives of the Polish nation. We will protect our friendship and fraternal relations from any attacks by our enemies because this is consistent with our nations' state reasons and because this is in socialist Poland's interest. [end of appeal]

By Thursday 284 people had signed this document, including: Jozef Barecki, journalist; Renat Barczyk, nurse; Prof Bazyli Bialokozowicz; Bogdan Chmielewski, sculptor; Prof Antoni Czubinski; Prof Adolf Dobieszewski; Stanislaw Ryszard Dobrowolski, writer; Henryk Gaworski, writer; Katarzyna Gaertner, composer; Jan Gosiewski, farmer, Jerzy Grzymkowski, writer; Miroslaw Hermanszewski, pilot-cosmonaut of the Polish People's Republic; Div Gen Zygmunt Huszcza; Witold Jarosinski, social figure; Prof Tadeusz Jaroszewski; Jerzy Jaskiernia, youth organizer; Prof Kazimierz Kakol; Henryk Korotynski, journalist; Jerzy Kraszewski, journalist; Prof Krzysztof Kruszewski; Assistant Prof Bozena Krzywoblockal; Stanislaw Kuszewski, cultural worker; Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, social figure; Assistant Prof Norbert Michta; Andrzej Ornat, youth organizer; Jozef Ozgamichalski, writer and social figure; Prof Leon Polanowski; Bogdan Poreba, movie director; Jerzy Putrament, writer; Assistant Prof Waclaw Przelaskowski; Div Gen Jan Raczkowski; Marian Renke, social figure; Tadeusz Sawic, youth organizer; Assistant Prof Andrzej Slisz; Wladyslaw Snarski, journalist; Prof Kazimerz Sobczak; Wlodzimierz Sokorski, writer and social figire; Piotr Stefanski, social figure; Prof Wlodzimierz Trzebiatowski; Henryk Urbanowicz, social figure; Prof Tadeusz Walichnowski; Stanislaw Wronski, social figure; Adam W. Wysocki, journalist; and Wojciech Zukrowski, writer.

Copies of the appeal were sent to Polish-Soviet Frienship Socieity voivodship executives Wednesday. It was stated yesterday that several thousand representatives of various social and professional circles have already signed the document.

SZCZECIN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD050800 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Summary] Today's session of the Szczecin Voivodship People's Council assessed the fulfillment of the socioeconomic plan for the development of the voivodship in the first 9 months of this year. The sale of products to the market declined, as compared with last year, by 12.1 percent. Labor productivity declined by 13 percent, and wages increased by 20.5 percent. Most alarming is the fact that preparation of sites for future building and investment was discontinued and that the number of cattle and sows declined.

KRAKOW ARCHBISHOP ARRIVES IN BIELSKO-BIALA

LD031954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Krakow Metropolitan Archbishop Cardinal Frantiszek Macharski, accompanied by Deputy Chancellor of the Curia Father Ronislaw (Fidelek) arrived today in Bielsko-Biala at the invitation of the hosts of the voivodship.

The meeting was attended by Chairman of the voivodship People's Council Jan Grzbiela, First Secretary of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship PZPR Committee Andrzej Gdula, and Voivoda Stanislaw Luczkiewcz. The state of church-state relations in the sub-Beskids region, the state of the implementation of the church's demands concerning pastoral needs in parishes, and problems arising from the country's socioeconomic situation were discussed.

GDANSK VOIVODSHIP BODY DISCUSSES TRICITY CRIME

LD031436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Gdansk]

[Text] An assessment of the general safety of the public and directions in which the phenomenon of the growing threat against the life, health and property of Gdansk Voivodship inhabitants can be counteracted, were dealt with at yesterday's session of the voivodship crisis staff. A report was delivered by Colonel (Andrzej Stryjek), deputy commander of the voivodship Citizens' Militia [MO]. The report analyzed the increase in danger to safety in the period of the first 9 months of this year relative to last year.

During this 9-month period the investigative bodies uncovered more than 2,000 criminal groups engaging in burglaries and theft. People who arrived in the tricity from outside played a considerable part in the crimes committed. Alcohol, narcotics and a parastical way of life continue to feature prominently among the factors of the causes of crime.

Road accidents are on the increase: In the same 9-month period, there have been more than 1,400 accidents, in which 1,811 people have lost their lives. Alcohol, unfortunately, constitutes the most serious cause of road accidents. Every third accident involved alcohol abuse by those who caused it.

Widespread thefts of motor vehicles in the tricity -- as throughout the country -- have assumed the proportions of a public plague. Motor vehicles are stolen so they may subsequently be sold at auctions; these shady dealings are closely linked with market speculation. MO organs commenced twice as many preliminary investigations into these matters compared to last year.

The fact that under-age young people participate more extensively in all kinds of crime is most alarming.

Representatives of the MO, the Armed Services and the voivodship prosecutor's office took part in a discussion held during the crisis staff session. They pointed out that it was necessary to raise the efficiency of investigative organs and to accelerate the passage of criminal cases through the courts. Militia organs have been instructed to make more frequent visits to localities which are particularly endangered. Voivoda Jerzy Kolodziejski stated that it is necessary to involve more effectively units of the Citizens Militia voluntary reserve in control checks, to set up workers' brigades, and to involve public organizations in the fight against crime.

In light of the growing danger, society ought to organize forms of self-defense in housing estates. It is also necessary to revise restrictions on street lighting. Dark streets provide an additional opportunity for committing crimes.

Measures taken at the session should in the nearest future prove a more effective deterrent to the phenomena of the growing danger of safety.

HEALTH MINISTRY ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION

LD032114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] It emerges from the most recent report of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare that this year's epidemiological situation in Poland is no different to last year's. However, sanitary conditions have deteriorated. Over the past few weeks there have been 17 cases of typhoid fever [(dur brzusnzny)] in the Stogi district of Gdansk. Since the start of the year a total of 64 cases of illness from typhoid fever have been registered in the country as a whole. This is exactly the same figure as up to 15 October last year. Our health service is ready should it be necessary to combat typhoid and has the appropriate amount of necessary medicines at its disposal.

The case of someone recently falling ill with cholera should be viewed as an isolated case. The Ministry of Health stresses with total responsibility that there are no and will be no further cases of someone contracting this illness from this source. The patient, after being cured, has already been discharged from the hospital and all those who were in contact with him have been checked thoroughly.

Over the past few days two greater than average centers of contagious disease have been registered: in Swiebodzice in Walbrzych Voivodship and in Elk in Suwalki Voivodship. More than 1,000 cases of food poisoning, including dysentery, took place there. The centers of these illnesses, which were the result of poor sanitary conditions have been eliminated. There has been a drop in the number of cases of illness as regards, for instance, diphtheria, jaundice, children's diarrhea, scabies, and the greatest drop has been in influenza. But these optimistic statistics might be misleading, particularly in the case of influenza. The Ministry of health is preparing for such a possiblity by amassing medicines.

SOVIETS WILL SUPPLY MORE PORK, BEEF

LD031454 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] With the very difficult meat supplies situation for our population in mind, the Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to grant Poland even more help in the form of speedy deliveries of 30,000 tons of pork and beef. A relevant contract was signed today in Moscow by representatives of the Polish ANIMEX Agency and of the Soviet Prodintorg. The meat deliveries will be made in successive installments until the end of this year.

CONTRACT FOR PORK FROM CHINA CONCLUDED

LD051320 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov (PAP) -- Representatives of the ANIMEX Polish foreign trade enterprise concluded a contract for the purchase of 50,000 tonnes of prime pork from China. Out of this, 2,000 tonnes will be shipped this year and the rest in 1982. She bought the meat on a 10-year interest-free credit. In 1991, Poland will pay for the 1981 shipment and in 1992, for the 1982 deliveries, but at prices binding at that time.

MINISTER OUTLINES NEW COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU051152 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDA in Polish 3 Nov 81 pp 1,2

[Marek Jefremienko interview with Wieslaw Szymczak, vice minister of the chemical and light industries: "Poland and the Soviet Union -- New Forms of Cooperation in Line with Bilateral Accord" -- date and place not given]

[Text] In line with the Polish-Soviet accord, production capacities that cannot be used because of raw material shortages will be "used" jointly. The Planning Commission says that this concerns the unused production capacities of the Ministries of the Chemical and Light Industries and of the Metallurgical and Machine Engineering Industries.

According to the Planning Commission, the implementation of the decisions in this regard is most advanced in the chemical and light industries. We put some questions in this connection to Vice Minister Szymszak:

[Question] Is the use of free capacities tied to the Soviet supplies of raw materials?

[Answer] Yes. In line with the accord, the Soviet Union will supply us with about 6,000 tons of cotton in excess of the plan. In return -- within the framework of the so-called processing contracts -- we will supply the Soviet Union with 20 million running meters of cotton fabrics, 4.5 million pieces of cotton-polyester underwear and 360,000 pairs of fabric footwear. This will enable us to keep working the employees of plants that are short of raw materials.

[Question] What are these shortages?

[Answer] Our recent cotton imports amounted to about 155,000 tons a year -- 105,000 tons from the Soviet Union and the rest from the hard currency countries. Cotton imports from these countries have been greatly reduced lately, and this is the reason for our production difficulties. For example, we used to import 15,000-20,000 tons of cotton a year from the United States, but this year we have imported just 5,000 tons.

[Question] This shows that the fact that our foreign partners use our free production capacities does not create additonal supplies to our market. It merely helps maintain the present jobs. Is this of primarily social significance?

[Answer] Not only that, because the accord in question states that we will be able to use about 15 percent of the raw material supplies to meet our needs. For example, by exporting the 360,000 pairs of fabric footwear, we pay back not only by producing the footwear uppers, but also by providing synthetic soles. Those 15 percent enable us to deliver to the market a certain quantity of cotton and cottonlike products.

However, what is most important is that the accord will enable many workers to stay in their jobs and the machines to work. We want to sign such accords with other socialist countries as well.

CEAUSESCU VISITS MARAMURES COUNTY, GIVES SPEECH

County Official Speaks

AU051155 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1104 GMT on 4 November 1981 begins a live relay of a mass rally in Baia Mare Municipality occasioned by President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Maramures County. The meeting is opened by Maramures County Party First Secretary Gheorghe Pop, who reviews local achievements and concerns, and extensively praises Nicolae Ceausescu. After further speeches by local workers along the same line, Ceausescu is invited to take the floor.

Ceausescu Speaks

AU051400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1143 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 5 November mass rally in Baia Mare Municipality on the occasion of his working visit to Maramures County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to extend warm and revolutionary greetings to you and to all the participants in this big mass rally, and to the residents of Baia Mare Municipality and Maramures County, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes. [cheers, chants] And to the miners, I want to extend the miners' wish: good luck. [cheers]

We are on a working visit in Maramures County and Baia Mare. At the beginning of the new 5-year plan, that is the first year of it, we want to discuss with the party organizations, with the working people and the management councils and with the peasants the measures that have to be taken to ensure the most appropriate implementation of the 12th party congress decisions, and to ensure achieving the basic strategic target: To proceed to a new development stage -- from a developing socialist country to an average developed socialist country -- and to a new quality in all fields of life and work. [cheers, chants]

We have visited three enterprises in Baia Mare, one enterprise in Sighet and the (Satar) mine. We have also visited an animal breeding farm and we have been able to note with great satisfaction the determination of the working people in the enterprises visited, as well as all working people in Baia Mare and Maramures, as in fact all our people, who are unswervingly implementing the great tasks devolving upon them, thus ensuring an increased contribution to fulfilling the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

The working people in Maramures and Baia Mare have fulfilled their plan for the first 10 months and have exceeded the net production plan by 4 percent. Throughout the country, the net production plan has been exceeded in this period. This is a positive thing and demonstrates that we have all the necessary conditions available to fulfill this year's plan and to set a lasting basis for the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

However, there is one nonfulfillment both in Maramures and Baia Mare and throughout the country, namely in commodity output. There are too many unfinished products in enterprises and the unfinished production has increased too much; this means that in the coming 2 months we must focus our efforts on finalizing products in all enterprises, so that the plan regarding commodity production and the other indexes will be fulfilled, and so that we will be able to ensure the fulfillment of the plan in all indexes and under most favorable conditions. This is one of the most important problems in ensuring our socialist fatherland's constant development and the improvement of the material and cultural well-being of our people. [cheers, chants]

The working people in the enterprises we visited have assured us that they are determined to do all they can -- and I am convinced that all working people in Baia Mare and Maramures and all the working people in our fatherland are determined to do all they can -- to conclude the first year of the current 5-year plan with ever better results to increase industrial and agricultural production and to develop educational activity, science and culture and all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

For the results achieved thus far, I want to extend to all working people in Baia Mare and Maramures warmest congratulations and wishes for ever newer successes. [cheers, chants] From this big mass rally in Maramures, I want to extend to all working people throughout the country congratulations for the results achieved during the 10 months of the current year and to wish them to end this year increasingly better results and great successes in all fields. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary, dear comrades and friends, to ensure, together with plan fulfillment, the improvement and elevation of the qualitative level of products and of all activity. Let us do all we can to make maximum use of the highly technical and modern production capacities and equipment so as to achieve a more substantial increase in production. In the enterprises I have visited in Baia Mare -- true they have been commissioned in the past 2 or 3 years -- there is still room to achieve a maximum use of the production capacities that have been commissioned. Such possibilities are also noticable in other enterprises and it is necessary for us to do all we can so that what we have invested will yield maximum outputs, so that we will more forcefully increase the value of commodity output and that of net production and profits, and so that we will be able to ensure, on this basis, a greater increase in national income and the national wealth. This will enable us to ensure both the fulfillment of the program on our fatherland's general development, and the constant application of the measures aimed at improving the people's material and cultural living standard -- the goal of our overall activity of building socialism and the essence of our communist party's policy. [cheers, chants]

It is well known that during the past 5-year plan all our fatherland's counties have experienced a forceful development, including Baia Mare and Maramures which have forcefully developed and have built new enterprises and new production capacities, and have developed agriculture, thus creating conditions for implementing the goal aimed at each county achieving at least 10 billion lei industrial production.

Maramures has already achieved more than 20 billion lei. This shows the correctness of the party's policy aimed at developing all the country's counties and to ensure the necessary material conditions for achieving completely equal rights among all working people, irrespective of nationality, and to ensure work and living conditions in all counties throughout the fatherland and for all our inhabitants. This will ensure a general increase in the level of civilization, of culture and life. [cheers, chants]

In the past 5-year plan we have implemented the program of improving the material and cultural living standard. The working people's incomes have increased some 29 percent compared with the 20 percent stipulated in the plan. This forcefully stresses that along with the development of the forces of production and an increase in the national wealth, conditions are being created to implement the program of increasing incomes and improving the people's well-being -- the supreme goal of our communist party's policy. This stresses, once again, that we communists have no other and will never have any other goal than to ensure our people an increasingly dignified and free life, and their well-being, happiness and independence. [cheers, chants]

In the current 5-year plan, along with the development of the forces of production and with an increase in industrial and agricultural production, we have to implement the program of raising the people's living standards onto a new level. Remuneration will increase, as will pensions and other social expenditures linked with the increase in incomes and the well-being of all our working people. It is necessary for us to take the most determined action so that, along with implementing the program of developing industry and agriculture, we will also implement this program. We must take into consideration accentuating self-management and self-supply.

Each commune, county and town's responsibility in administration and management must increase, and all our localities must focus on securing the necessary means to ensure proper supplies for our inhabitants. This must be achieved on the basis of the agriculture production that must be achieved in all counties and localities throughout our fatherland. Maramures County also has the necessary conditions available to fully meet the consumption requirements of its people.

Even if the material base needs help, in for the animal sector there are still great reserves so that it can supply other counties as well. This applies also to other products. As I recently mentioned on harvest day, we take into consideration that each commune and each town should have and look after the necessary number of animals to ensure its requirements for meat, milk and eggs, vegetables and other summer products.

Next year already, we hope to ensure the necessary conditions so that each locality will be able to ensure its self-management and self-supply. The citizens in each locality must know the program and control, and toegther with the people's council must act in the direction of implementing it. We have all the conditions available in Maramures, too, to implement this program, beginning with 1982. I do not want to repeat what I said on sundary in Braila. However, it is necessary for the people's council, the county party committee and all peoples councils and all working people, the peasantry in the county to exert all their efforts to implement this program.

I gathered positive impressions at the station I visited and the small exhibition I saw on this occasion on the "Bruna" cow of Maramures, a highly productive animal with prospects that ensure both milk and meat, and which can meet the requirements of a progressive animal breeding sector under favorable conditions not only in Maramures but also in a great number of other Romania counties.

I am convinced that the working people and the peasants from Maramures will do all they can to implement not only the program of ensuring proper supplies but, on the basis of increasing the production even more and developing the animal breeding sector to a great extent, will even achieve an excess of meat and other products.

For instance, we have made calculations with a 110 kg pig; each citizen should have half a pig ensured; if the commune or town will raise 120 kg pigs then this meat will all stay in the given commune and locality. We have made a further calculation that slaughter cows should weigh 400 kg. Maramures County already raises 500-kg cows; it will be able to raise 600 or even more than 600-kg cows. If communes and towns supposed to raise a number of animals weighing 400 kg, to ensure 15 kg of beef per capita, raise 500-kg cows then when slaughtered the whole of the meat will belong to the given locality. Thus it depends on each locality and each household to have not only the necessary meat but also an excess quantity. And I am convinced that many localities will do all they can to achieve ever greater productions. [cheers, chants]

Within the framework of the measures for self-management and self-supply, we have decided to proceed to developing conditions in all localities for making bread and other products so that people do not have to travel from place to place. We have decided that in those communes in which there is no wheat crop, the sale of the necessary wheat should be ensured so that the people can buy it in the commune without having to travel to other counties. We have taken into consideration a greater average per capita consumption than we have had in 1980. We have had an average per capita consumption in Romania of 192 kg of grain. We have established 180 kg for this and next year, although we record the highest grain consumption in Europe. There are countries which consume less than 100 kg. For instance the FRG consumes 68 kg, Hungary less than 120 kg, the CSSR some 100 kg and the GDR some 100 kg. However, as I mentioned in Braila, we have proceeded from our customs and traditions and from the fact that we too will eventually succeed in reducing this consumption. Thus the average consumption established will ensure proper supplies for out people with bread and pasta products both in towns and in mountainous areas where there is not sufficient wheat.

We have everything available in this respect to ensure proper supplies. Here as well I want to draw attention to the fact that when we talk about average consumption it does not mean that we all will eat the same quantity of bread. It is obvious that those who work in offices, clerks for instance, will not be able to eat as much as miners, for miners must eat twice as much bread as those who work in offices. As for the number of calories, there is one number for clerks, another for miners, metallurgists or hard-working people. Thus average does not mean equal distribution, but a distribution in keeping with work performed or with age in order to ensure the necessary consumption for each one. However, we must put a halt to waste. No waste of bread or foodstuffs is permitted. [applause, cheers, chants]

We have decided to build bakeries in all localities, including in communes, during the next 2 years -- there will be one bakery for 2-3 smaller communes -- so as to ensure local supplies of bread and foodstuffs for the people. We will have to expand the capacities of existing bakeries so as to properly ensure the production of bread and other necessary produce. However, we must clearly understand, comrades, that those living in villages -- even the workers employed in Baia Mare with families in villages where they own plots of land -- must till their plots. The land belongs to everybody, it is a national asset, therefore it must produce food for the entire nation. Nobody can hold land without tilling it. Several workers told me that there are too many people who do not work at all; that there are some people who wait to receive staples although they own land and can work it. I was told that these people claim that since their spouses are employed somewhere, they believe that they do not have to work in their villages, cooperatives or plots. Everybody in the commune, including the engineer, veterinary doctor and teachers, should also work in agriculture, aside from their regular jobs. When we have to sow or harvest the crops, everybody should give a helping hand to complete operations on time. Only through work can we obtain good crops. [applause, cheers, chants]

I talked today to many animal breeders. They showed me cows producing 4, 5, 6 and even 9 thousand kg of milk. I ask myself, is it not possible for all those owning plots of land in villages, even though they may work in factories and mines, to also breed a cow, pig, poultry and to till their plots? We must do that, comrades. We must understand that we have to better administer and utilize available means in order to make the land yield ever larger crops and to breed an ever larger number of livestock, so as to ensure the milk, meat, wool and everything required to increase the people's overall well-being. The available land and opportunities in agriculture fully guarantee that we can fulfill the program established by the 12th party congress for raising the people's well-being and ensuring a rational and sufficient consumption for all working people and all the people. [applause, cheers, chants]

We plan to publish this program in the coming weeks. Each commune and town should thus know its program and be able to check the way in which state bodies and citizens act to implement it. We are convinced that -- by firmly applying the principles of self-management and self-supply, strengthening the role of both local bodies and the broad masses and expanding socialist democracy, which actually means the participation of the masses in running all sectors of activity and fulfilling the country's development plans -- we will ensure that our fatherland covers an important distance in a relatively short time, eliminates the backwardness inherited from the past and attains, during the current 5-year plan, the transition to the stage of a country with average development. We will thus ensure a good living standard and a free and dignified life for our people, so that they can proudly advance toward communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, we must also pay more attention to training, recycling and raising of the professional knowledge of cadres, so that they can fully master modern technologies available to all our enterprises. We should be able to produce ourselves high-quality technical equipment and machinery that can compete with the best similar products in the world, so as to meet requirements of the national economy and ensure competitiveness in our export efforts. We must ensure that the Romanian products are something to be proud of, since they express the free and creative work of our country.

We must show the world what our people can accomplish -- our people which have eliminated all kinds of oppression and inequality for good, have become masters of their destiny and are consciously and freely molding their own communist future. [applause, cheers, chants]

At the same time, it is necessary to take firmer measures to intensify the political-educational work of molding the new man, with a high patriotic and revolutionary consciousness. We must always base our education on the revolutionary concept of the world and life; that is, scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism. We must give new dimensions to the "Song to Romania" festival, and ensure that the wonderful builders of socialism in Romania always act as true revolutionaries and patriots and do their best to contribute to raising the fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization, continuously strengthening the material and intellectual power of the country, raising the peoples overall well-being and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, while fully engaged in implementing the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and the 12th party congress decisions -- thus fulfilling our duties to the cause of socialism and the people and doing our best to ensure our socialist fatherland's progress toward new peaks of development -- we are also making an important contribution to the cause of socialism in the world and the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are fully aware of the fact that in order to attain the fatherland's development program we need peace, peace again and international cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. In this spirit, our party and state works to strengthen and develop solidarity with all socialist countries, by obviously giving priority to relations with the neighboring socialist countries. We act so as to ensure that the solidarity of socialist countries should become an ever more important element of the struggle for peace, independence, progress and socialism. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are developing relations with developing, nonaligned and small and medium-sized countries, in the spirit of strengthening solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism and colonialism and for independent socioeconomic development. [applause, cheers, chants]

At the same time, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are also expanding relations with developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system. We are actively participating in the international division of labor. We are firmly basing our relations with all states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force and respect for each people's right to develop in freedom and to be the master of their destiny, without any foreign interference. [applause, cheers, chants]

In international life, we witness an aggravation of tension. There are many conflicts between states and many unresolved problems, something which increases the danger of new conflicts and a new war. Therefore, Romania firmly speaks out for halting the aggravation of the international situation and proceeding to resolving all problems between states through negotioations alone. We believe that all problems no matter how complicated they may be, can and must be resolved through negotiations alone. We must renounce the use of weapons and force in resolving these problems. This is in the interest of all states and to the benefit of peace, progress, development and a better and more just world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are energetically acting to develop cooperation and attain security in Europe. We would like the Madrid meeting, which has recently resumed its proceedings, to reach increasingly better understandings on developing trust and cooperation. It should decide on convening a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe and should listen to the determination of peoples to strengthen cooperation and put an end to the policy of tension. It is also necessary that the Madrid conference ensure the continuity of this kind of meeting in order to implement the Helsinki documents. Romania is willing to host the next European meeting and to ensure all conditions for its proper unfolding.

Romania will do its best to ensure that such a meeting, should it take place in Bucharest, makes a contribution to detente, cooperation and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are profoundly concerned with the stockpiling in Europe of huge quantities of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear, which can destroy mankind several times over. We are deeply worried about the announced measures to deploy and develop medium-range missiles and to produce the neutron bomb. Proceeding from these realities, we deem it necessary to do our best to halt the production and deployment of new medium-range and any other kind of nuclear missiles in Europe. It is also necessary to proceed to reducing and removing the existing missiles, and eventually to their destruction. Only thus can Europe and the entire world feel that the danger of a nuclear war has been removed. We must prevent the production of the neutron bomb. [applause, cheers, chants]

We firmly advocate ending the arms race. We are working to freeze military expenditures, which have exceeded $500 billion, to the 1981 level and to proceed in the coming years to their gradual reduction, so that we can ensure an appropriate balance between all sides and the security of all nations. This security and balance should not be attained by producing new weapons, but by gradually reducing existing arms, under international control. This is a basic requirement of the peoples, of security, socioeconomic progress, the peoples' well-being and ensuring peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

In this spirit and proceeding from the serious situation created, we have decided within the framework of the socialist democracy and unity front [SDUF] to appeal to all our people to fully commit themselves to the struggle for disarmament, peace and the basic right of peoples to life, freedom, independence and the right to live in peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

We welcome the big antiwar manifestations for peace in many European states and elsewhere. We are determined to act together and strengthen solidarity, so that the resolute demands of the peoples to put an end to armaments, nuclear bombs, missiles and the neutron bomb and to live in peace can be heard throughout Europe. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are also concerned with the serious economic situation and with the fact that in the last 10 years the gap between rich and poor has widened and deepened, the gap between the rich developed countries and the poor developing countries. In fact, the rich developed countries have become richer and the poor developing countries, which represent almost two thirds of the world, have become poorer due to inequalities in economic relations, the imperialist and colonialist policy, and the fact that the rich countries do not want to take into consideration the aspirations and desires of each people who throughout centuries have been oppressed and unable to develop and live in complete equality with all world peoples.

It is necessary for us to do all we can to achieve a new international economic order. Firm measures and decisions must be adopted to support the developing countries. They themselves must make sustained efforts in this respect. However, without the support by developed countries this problem of the century in which we live cannot be resolved. It is necessary for us to do all we can so that in the coming year a new international economic order is achieved. Relations of equality and mutual advantage must be achieved. Access to the achievements of modern science and technology must be ensured for all peoples under favorable conditions. It is in the interests of all nations, including the developed nations, to eliminate the current situation and to create a new international economic order to ensure the stability and development of the world economy and the progress of all states, primarily the progress of lagging countries.

As a developing socialist country, we are at the side of the developing countries and we do and will continue to do all we can to strengthen solidarity with them and to act together toward achieving a new international economic order. [cheers, chants]

The complex problems of the present-day world cannot be resolved without active and democratic participation by all states, irrespective of size or social system.

We must especially ensure the necessary conditions for the participation on an equal footing of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and nonaligned countries which are vitally interested in the democratic solution of problems of the present-day world, in the interests of each nation.

The role of the United Nations and the other international organizations must increase in resolving problems and in ensuring the peoples' participation in resolving problems in the interest of peace, progress, independence and the world's development. [cheers, chants]

We are firmly convinced that the peoples have the necessary force, that it lies in their power to impose a new policy of democratic equality, to stop the arms race and to ensure disarmament, peace and international cooperation. The cause of peace, civilization and the very existence of life in Europe and on the entire planet lies in the power of the peoples and the people's masses. Let us do all we can to ensure our civilization, the future of our generation and of the generations that will follow us, so that we can say and future generations can say, that the generation that had to live in difficult conditions at the end of 1900 has done its duty; it has struggled to ensure peace and life and to ensure social and national justice; it has struggled to change the world and to ensure the victory of the socialist society, and justice for all people. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu - peace"]

Dear comrades and friends, in concluding, once again I want to express satisfaction with what I have been able to note in the activity of the party organizations and of the working people in Baia Mare and Maramures. I believe that the assessments and results achieved here are the results achieved by the working people and by the party organizations. I believe that together, and only in close unity, will we be able to ensure firm progress in implementing the program we have to fulfill in all units, counties and throughout the country. We must strengthen unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The party organizations must never forget that the role of the communists, in any circumstances, is to serve the people and the cause of peace and socialism, and to be constantly at the side of the people to struggle and work in a revolutionary spirit with all our people, in a patriotic spirit to ensure Romania's constant development and to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our fatherland.

Any society can only be built in peace and independence. Therefore, we must do all we can to constantly strengthen our economic force and potential, and our socialist fatherland's independence. [cheers, chants]

We must always remember the lines that state that life and slavery cannot exist together, and peace and storms do not go together. We must do all we can to ensure peace. We have eliminated slavery, let us also eliminate wars so that we may live in freedom and peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, as you well know a fierce competition is going on between counties. Who will rank first in industry, agriculture and in other fields. I would like the county of Maramures to engage with greater determination in this competition. I do not expect to celebrate the harvest in Maramures, but I believe that I can ask the working people in Maramures to work so that they will hold first place in industry at least one year in the current 5-year plan. You must do all you can in this respect. [cheers, chants]

Being fully convinced of the creative energy of Maramures residents, I want to extend wholehearted wishes for greater and greater successes to you, to all the working people and to all residents here in all your activity. I wish you much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

Evening Work Session

AU052107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the evening of November 5, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had a working meeting in Baia Mare municipality with the members of the bureau of the Maramures RCP county committee and of the Executive Committee of the county people's council, secretaries of some communal party committees, directors of industrial and agricultural units, chairmen of joint agroindustrial councils, chairmen of producer cooperative farms and other cadres in the county's economy.

Iosif Banc, Ion Coman, Richard Winter, as well as executives of some ministries attended.

The meeting occasioned a comprehensive analysis of the actions undertaken and of the results scored in fulfilling the tasks of this first year of the five-year plan period in the field of industrial and agricultural production, of investments, housing construction, raising the living standard. Likewise, the measures were examined taken in view of providing the conditions necessary for the fulfilment of all the tasks the county has in the current quinquennium as well as for the implementation of the programme regarding the better supply of the population with farmfood products.

CEAUSESCU CABLES ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID ON HOLIDAY

AU041039 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] To his excellency Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front party:

On the 27th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, I have the particular pleasure of extending to you, the National Liberation Front party and the friendly Algerian people warmest congratulations, wishes for personal health and happiness and wishes for new success in the independent socioeconomic development of your country, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people and myself personally.

I express the conviction that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop and diversify, to the benefit of the Romanian and Algerian peoples and in the interest of the cause of national independence, peace and cooperation among all nations.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ECONOMIC SESSION WITH TANZANIA STARTS 5 NOV

AU052108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The sixth session of the Joint Romanian-Tanzanian Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Bucharest on Thursday, November 5.

The proceedings will focus on the further development of the relations of cooperation between the two countries in domains of mutual interest such as: Mining industry, agriculture, industrial constructions, light industry and ocean fishing.

The two delegations are led by Ion Lazarescu, minister of mines, and Bazil Mramba, minister of industries of the United Republic of Tanzania.

MORE ON FOREIGN PARTIES ATTENDING AWP CONGRESS

AU041134 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- According to the news reports by Tirana Radio, 23 foreign delegations are attending the Eighth AWP Congress. What is involved in this connection are in fact "parties" that have a score of members each and some of them have only one member each, a member who is simultaneously the party leader and the entire membership.

Some of these "parties" are "in the process of formation" and others have been "renewed" but what is involved are various movements, factions and tiny dissident groups, the "leftovers" which are proclaiming themselves as parties, that is, as "Marxist-Leninist" or "new Marxist-Leninist parties" at that and there are also those which no longer exist or are active in their own countries.

These parties are chiefly financed by Enver Hoxha because they have been now placed on his payroll since he has taken them over from others who had rejected them. Enver is organizing symposia for them in various places along the Albanian coast and they are repaying his hospitality by futilely propagandizing "Enverism" in their own countries where nearly all these "parties" and their "leaders" are totally unknown and politically valueless.

The presence of these "parties" at Enver's congress is intended to demonstrate a worldwide support for his policy and for him as the leader of the "only Marxist party" and "socialist country," as he himself claims, because all other socialist countries and communist parties of the world are "former" socialist countries and communist parties.

WEINBERGER COMMENT ON HAIG STATEMENT NOTED

LD052148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today stated his view that U.S. State Secretary Haig's statement yesterday that, should Western Europe be attacked, NATO would fire a nuclear bomb to warn the attacker to cease military preparations, was just a sort of a suggestion and by no means a decision adopted by NATO members.

On the occasion of the Haig statement, the U.S. State Department issued a statement claiming that the statement was aimed to stress that talks among allies on the use of nuclear arms could take place only if, as said, a very grave situation would arise.

It was confirmed here that more than ten years ago there was contemplation in NATO about the manner of responding to a possible attack on Western Europe and that there were words then to the effect that a "demonstration" nuclear shot might be fired to warn and deter a potential attacker.

CULAFIC-LED LCY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

LD051518 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Excerpt] A delegation of the LCY led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has arrived in Beijing for a visit of several days at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee.

LCY PRESIDIUM'S ALEKSANDAR GRLICKOV INTERVIEWED

AU041003 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 81 pp 7-8

[Slavoljub Djukic interview with Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Presidium -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What was your experience of the atmosphere at the latest session of the LCY Central Committee? We do not remember such frankness for years.

[Answer] I think that the atmosphere was in harmony with what we requested in the 11th congress resolution: a dialogue tied to a democratic transformation of the League of Communists is beginning. Indeed we have been provoked by difficulties, especially economic ones, as well as by the events in Kosovo. But we are entering a period when a dialogue is becoming a normal need, not only a need in case of excesses or difficulties.

[Question] May I remind you that a year ago, the discussion about a dialogue was met with a certain disagreement and it was suddenly interrupted.

[Answer] Yes, there was some confusion. But there were also some public polemics. I assessed them as positive. The very fact that a confrontation of opinions exists is a dialogue. It leads to progress.

[Question] There is still some resistance to public speech which differs from "valid opinion."

[Answer] It is clear that there is no alternatie without encouraging creative thinking, and that fears about public speeches which do not fit into our daily needs are superfluous. A broader approach to creative thinking and greater tolerance will perform a natural selection and separate what is useful from what is unacceptable.

Considering that creativity should be free and the "censors" isolated, it remains for us as a society to carry out a selection of what is valuable from what is not. In this case there will be less inefficiency and postponement of proper questions posed by life. Our point of division, or rather the limiting line, should be the attitude toward self-managing socialism.

[Question] This limiting line about which you speak is often strechable, depending on the community as well as on the interpretation of how much an opinion expresses the striving of socialist self-managing society.

[Answer] This is correct. But the essential thing is that the democratization of society be moved forward. Public speech will then gain a greater degree of tolerance. Nobody will possess a monopoly to legitimate speech, while the speech of another is deprived of rights. Words may be more or less sharp, but the basic thing is the essence, what is wanted and what we are striving for.

All the political forces that had the courage to speak frankly about their problems, to communicate directly with the masses, and not to whitewash or cover up anything, expressed in that way their strength and not their weakness.

[Question] Frankness is a condition for doing something useful. But at this time how much do we know about how to achieve what we want: How clear are our designs and how harmonized are our programs?

[Answer] Life has shown that our programs often are not in harmony with real possibilities and that we must follow more the course of rationality and less that of wishes. Wishes express progress, but rationality is what one lives within. Do we know how to achieve what we want? As regards the chief directions of our movement, I am sure we do. After all, all our documents from the LCY program up to the congress resolutions are in accord with our basic orientation of the development of socialist self-management, both democratic and humane. However, our concrete solutions do not always suit our aims and tasks. Therefore there is a gap.

[Question] Here is an even more concrete question which is asked everywhere: Why do the protagonists of failed programs not suffer any consequences? Why should everybody have a guaranteed term of office?

[Answer] Insofar as our regulations are concerned, nobody has a guaranteed term of office. Insofar as our practice is concerned, it appears as if it is guaranteed. However, do not forget that there have been cases in our country both of resignations and of leaving one's position before the expiration of the term.

[Question] There are so few that they are simply a negligible occurrence. All the other resignations which appeared were forced resignations in crisis situations.

[Answer] I agree. To leave a position before the expiration of one's term is not a mass public occurrence in practice. But after all the criticism, self-criticism and insistence on responsibility, is not a new moral or new ethics in the offing for all the leading people, at all the levels and in all fields of life? To increase responsibility, I think that it is necessary to encourage people to oppose irresponsible behavior and to create a climate of mass movement against irresponsibility.

[Question] It strikes one that in the discussions of economic stabilization one talks most about the weakening of togetherness.

[Answer] Autarky harms togetherness. The weakening of togetherness has occurred because we have applied coercion in the economy in the wrong place, in the common state and the republican states. Shifting coercion to the state and even to the League of Communists, all our economic problems automatically turned into political problems. As we are a multinational community, all the economic problems also became problems of relations among nationalities.

If we shift coercion to the proper place, to the economic laws and the market, economic problems will turn into political ones to a small extent and political factors will solve them more easily, because the problems will be smaller.

[Question] We all think, as we are publicly saying, that partial interests inflict great harm. Why do we find it so difficult to shed political and economic narrowmindedness?

[Answer] Let me turn back a bit. We were not free of the phenomena we are talking about (autarky, isolationism [zatvaranje] and narrowmindedness) even in the era of the strictest centralism in the economic system. They were only covered up. When we made the big step to the democratization of society and built a consistent system of self-management and adjusted our constitution accordingly, many contradictions broke out in the open.

It is true that part of the machinery of the existing system pushes toward narrowmindedness and isolationism. This must be corrected, not along the line of centralization but along the line of further delimitation and of determining the optimum limit at which a part of republican sovereignty should naturally be transferred to joint organs, indirectly or directly, so that we may all benefit and at the same time remove the isolationism, narrowmindedness and partial interests.

Under the conditions of a convertible dinar, one knows that is being valued. Every workers class, every working collective, and thus also every nation will be valued according to its work. In the absence of an objective measure of value, voluntarism and arbitrariness arise in agreements and accords. Isolation then becomes inevitable.

[Question] There is a proposition that we now have no Yugoslav but only republican economic thought.

[Answer] I have some understanding of why the question whether we have any Yugoslav economic thought has arisen. However, reading in the newspapers about the absence of a common economic thought, and reading justified critical remarks about republican economies and isolationism, a general Yugoslav thought is presented as an alternative, but it has nothing in common with the republican national interests. In my opinion, a political movement that is not deeply built on national interests cannot be progressive. Experience shows that this has not succeeded in the international field, either. Even international economic communities have not passed the test in this respect.

[Question] Some say that there is a danger of federalism in the party, and others even say that federalism in the party is a fact.

[Answer] Above all, federalism in the party is not a fact. This was best demonstrated by the latest events in Kosovo. But we have some reason to discuss this subject. A dialogue has started about democratic centralism. Two opinions are heard. One advocates that democratic centralism should be replaced by self-management, which would directly mean a federalization of the party, and the other advocates that it should be replaced by a kind of democratic unity, by which certain rules of behavior within the party are being lost.

I think that the League of Communists is a strong cohesive factor in our country as a multinational community, and democratic centralism has its particular specific weight especially under these conditions. Its further filling with democratic content is needed now also. All the parties of various ideological views in this confused world -- including the socialist, social-democratic and even the bourgeois ones -- are searching for a form of democratic centralism. They call it by different names, but the essence is that decisions democratically adopted are uniformly implemented.

I personally see no reason now for the LCY, which has played an extraordinary role since the revolution up to the present day and constantly followed the course of a progressive movement, with all the pains and troubles that we have lived through and that we will experience, to give up a principle which made it the most mobile and progressive factor. I see no practical need, and even less one of doctrine.

[Question] As a reaction to poor work and irresponsibility, one hears the question: Don't we have too much democracy for our immature consciousness?

[Answer] Carelessness, irresponsibility and unacceptable behavior are unfortunately often ascribed to self-managing democracy, which ought to be stimulating to responsibility, discipline and an honest attitude to work. Those who describe negative occurrences to self-managing democracy forget the possible alternative which we have definitively rejected in selecting our socialist road. Therefore I agree that the danger exists that democracy may be unjustly punished. In fact, we should justifiably punish those who undermine democracy and misuse self-management out of private and egoistic motives.

[Question] To what extent, in your opinion, does the position of influential individuals in society depend on the opinion of the voters, the working people, citizens and party members, and to what extent on influential individuals and groups?

[Answer] I think we are approaching a time when two things will have to be done: that the accession to public office will depend on the opinion of the voters, I mean the citizens, the party members, and that working people, citizens and party members have an alternative at elections. Our party and society has come to a stage where in the further process of democratization we could go to the polls without an alternative.

[Question] Alternative? Up to which level? Only at the grassroots of society and the League of Communists?

[Answer] No, at all levels.

[Question] An opinion exists that many present difficulties arise from a crisis of leadership at all levels.

[Answer] I think there is a leadership crisis. There is too much duplication, insufficient selection of powers, so that it is often not known who decides on certain things and who is consulted. Certain things will have to be posed more clearly in this respect.

[Question] How much can the political leadership of Yugoslavia efficiently perform its functions in all the matters that are by nature of common interest, depite the noticeable strengthening of centers of power in the republic?

[Answer] There is no ohter solution but a democratic harmonization of the different interests of the republic and provinces in those matters which the constitution allocates to the federal leadership.

There should be no supranational decisionmaking, nor any denying or hindering of the direct powers of the federation. Unfortunately, it is my impression that the organs of the federation have been pushed and pressed to "beg" the agreement of the republics and provinces even on matters within their direct powers.

[Question] The Federal Executive Council is obviously most exposed.

[Answer] Work in the Federal Executive Council is difficult. I think it is most difficult, for daily problems of our life come to a head there. It is the Federal Executive Council that has to think of machinery to run the system of economic policy, to harmonize relations within the class and the different interests of the towns, groups, republics and provinces. All those who do not carry out their obligations shift them to the Federal Executive Council. It often happens that the Federal Executive Council is "the baby nobody wants to hold." It is an exposed position in our society and a mail box to which all the complainst and negative feelings are sent. If we want an efficient Federal Executive Council, this, too, must be changed.

[Question] You have occupied various offices. May we conclude that it was most difficult for you when you were vice president of the Federal Executive Council (1968-70)?

[Answer] Well, yes. That is when I had a heart attack.

[Question] In your opinion, which answers should be provided by the 12th LCY Congress?

[Answer] I do not think that it should be a routine congress. It should provide answers to questions of our real life: How and in which way to efficiently ensure progress under conditions of stability? This is to say not a question of how to survive, but how to advance further under conditions of stability. The second group of questions include the following: In which way to return to the original values of self-management and how to revitalize the self-managing socialist production relations? And third, how and in which way to create a new moral atmosphere, along with the economic and political machinery, and turn the masses in the struggle against deformations.

It will certainly also be a congress of continuity, although it should not be qualified exclusively as such. I think of it as a congress of renewal.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES VIEW CONTROL OF EXTRA COSTS

AU040947 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 81 p 4

[Elenora Vecovska report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Oct -- Today, delegates of the Committee for the Federal Budget of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber adopted the proposal of the Federal Executive Council that a law be adopted for next year temporarily banning the use of social funds for payments for per diem, fees, representation costs, advertising, contractural work and travel expenses for official travel. This bill should be expedited so that its implementation begins at the beginning of next year together with the realization of the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1982.

Expectations that the republics and provinces will adopt social accords regulating the growth of extraordinary expenditures have not been fulfilled. Such an accord was signed only by Slovenia. And this, let us recall, prompted delegates of the Federal Chamber Committee for Socioeconomic Relations (the committee responsible for these matters) to propose at the beginning of this year that such a law be adopted only for the first quarter of this year, and the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber also did this.

However, since social accords were not adopted even after the law ceased to be valid, while in daily practice a great squandering of payments for fees, per diem, travel expenses at home and abroad and for contractural work took place, the Federal Executive Council proposed and the SFRY Assembly again adopted such a law for the second half of this year.

However, what happened in the "vacuum" of 3 and 1/2 months can best be seen from the financial results of the economic organizations of associated labor in the first 6 months of this year.

Compared with the same period last year, fees increased 22.3 percent, expenditures for contractural work 41.3 percent, expenditures for representation 42.8 percent, per diem for official travel in the country 172. percent and abroad 54.8 percent, while travel expenses for official travel abroad increased as much as 74.5 percent.

Thus, the saving of 5 billion dinars in the first quarter of this year due to the implementation of the law was, so to speak, "eaten up" because of the behavior that followed once the law ceased to be valid. According to the data of the Federal Executive Council, in the period from April to the end of September, 3.9 billion dinars were paid just for compensation for using one's private automobile for official purposes.

DRAGAN REPORTS NEED FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD041945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] considers that as we go into 1982 we are at one of the most important turning-points in our socio-economic development. The attention of all society should be focused, much more consistently and in a much more all-embracing way than to date, on the realization of the economic stabilization policy as the sole rational and socially acceptable variant of our development. Zvone Dragan, FEC vice president, stated this today to the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in an exposition concerning [passage indistinct].

Viewed as a whole, the prospects for development in 1982 continue to be unfavorable, although some of the latest forecasts for world economic trends next year are nevertheless more favorable, especially where the second half of 1982 is concerned, when a gradual revival of economic growth and international trade is envisaged.

Economic development in 1982 with the development of other sectors dependent upon that is firmly determined by the fact that the country's high level of independence and the obligations we have toward foreign countries [passage indistinct] so that we must reckon on a considerable reduction in availability of new credits on the international financial market, compared with this and previous years. Taking into consideration this inevitable fact in setting the tasks for next year and the real opportunities for development, the FED decided while drawing up the draft resolution to propose to the SFRY Assembly the only socioeconomically justified variant, that is, the maximum possible offensive policy of export growth, in particular export of goods and services to convertible currency areas, for this may above all ensure a satisfactory, although lower, level of growth, and further essential reduction of the country's balance of payments deficit.

Zvone Dragan then (?said) that the FEC proposes in its draft resolution an offensive export policy (a real level of export growth of 8.3 percent, to convertible currency areas of 12 percent, is envisaged), which will reduce Yugoslavia's balance of payments deficit next year [passage indistinct]. Such ambitions in the export sector may look difficult to accomplish at first glance, [passage indistinct]

Such assessments of the development of world trade point to the possibility of expanding the scope for us to join more intensively in international labor distribution.

This task has been one of the most difficult and most controversial in all debates and analyses so far.

For a series of unresolved problems of a material nature exist in this area, which is in fact the main reason for the matters not yet agreed in connection with the realization of the projected balance of payments and currency positions of the republics and autonomous provinces in the unified Yugoslav payment and currency balance. This has given rise to delay in proposing the draft decision on the unified projection of the Yugoslav payment and currency balance for 1982, and in adopting decisions on the methodology and criteria for establishing, and the methodogy for monitoring the realization of the Yugoslav balance of payments projection and the unified projection of the Yugoslav currency balance, as well as the projection for the currency and payment balances position of the republics and autonomous provinces in the unified projection for the Yugoslav currency balance.

All the indications to date, primarily in the economy, point to the possibility of realizing the export projections proposed by the FEC: Further effort is necessary, however, to coordinate a number of essential criteria connected to the ratification of the currency and payment balance positions of the republics and provinces, since all problems of coordinating the deficit levels are most prominently reflected in differences relating to the application of criteria [passage indistinct].

The FEC proposes that the burden of importing crude oil and petroleum derivatives should be borne, in proportion to consumption, by the balance of payments positions of the republics and autonomous provinces, taking into consideration the overall quantities of domestically-produced refined oil, imports from convertible currency areas, and the clearing area. Obligations for imports of coking coal should be allocated in the same way.

Dragan then explained that owing to considerable diminution of certain forms of final consumption and of opportunities for using foreign financial funds, as well as the relatively reduced volume of supplies of imported substances, growth of production must in the coming year be safeguarded primarily through a high rate of exports. [passage indistinct]

Rational economy of all resources both in the production and nonproduction spheres must enable the desired results to be achieved with reduced consumption of resources and time.

A development model such as that proposed and a more significant orientation toward exports will certainly exacerbate the existing problems and create new ones in supplying the market with reproduction materials and certain consumer goods. [passage indistinct]

The FEC is of the opinion that it is hard to count on any form of final consumption whatsoever being able to increase in real terms next year. Thus the average real incomes per worker -- which should be guaranteed by social agreement and self-managing agreements within the framework of the republics and autonomous provinces with regard to distribution to income and funds for personal incomes -- would as a whole rise rather more slowly than the growth in labor productivity, while in those industries and occupations where personal incomes are above the average, the growth should be even slower but on a differential basis. Funds for personal incomes and joint consumption in work communities outside material production should rise more slowly than funds for personal incomes and joint consumption in material production. The system of distribution according to the results of labor, and also protection for workers with the lowest receipts, should be further promoted in organizations of associated labor, by reexamining of the existing normative acts. The chief joint criteria for protecting the living standards of low-income households will be established by agreement of the republics and provinces.

In the spheres of investment consumption, it is considered that investments in basic funds will be 6 percent lower than this year, and at the same time development priorites will be slimmed, thus -- taking in this year's real fall in investments in basic funds as well -- the share of investments in the social product will fall by about 29 percent.

Next year investment policy should be directed to a considerably greater extent toward maintaining the export orientation. The focus here should be on expansion, reconstruction and modernization of capacities in activities where more important export results can be realistically attained. This presumes further radical reduction of investments outside the spheres of production and the economy.

In order to realize gradual redistribution of the social product in favor of the economy, particular stress is placed on the need for a more considerable reduction in the growth of joint and general consumption, which has grown at a rapid rate and now already comprises almost 35 percent of the social product. The FEC considers that the increase in these forms of consumption should be no greater than the proposed 17 percent nominal rise in allocations of funds for general social requirements, excluding the funds for bringing into line and paying out pensions and disability and veterans' pensions, benefits to the unemployed and benefits paid on the grounds of health and social welfare and social care of children. It is thus essential that agreements should be reached in the republics and autonomous provinces in good time with regard to the increase in funds intended for certain factors of these forms of consumption next year: and that at the same time all beneficiaries of funds for joint and general consumption should coordinate their program with these frame-works, abandoning or postponing some programs where necessary.

In accordance with such a general orientation, the FEC has decided that the federal budget may increase only within the level of the growth of the nominal social product, although the regulations and plan agreements regulating the rights to make use of federal budget funds permit a far higher growth. In comparison with this level, in the draft federal budget the federal budget funds are cut by the sum of 24.6 billion dinars, that is, it is proposed that it should rise by 22.9 percent, which requires that the rights of certain beneficiaries of federal budget funds be accommodated with real possibilities, and which requires increased economies and further rationalization of the material basis for carrying out certain federal functions. [sentence as received]

A firm stand has also been taken to the effect that next year the federal budget will not be financed from primary emission funds.

Concerning prices policy in 1982, Dragan said that a considerable cut in increases must be ensured, with the increase over the course of the year not exceeding 15 percent. The FEC considers that bases exist for a radical cut in inflation by joint efforts and synchronized policy.

In order to achieve this, relations in the market must be coordinated and the influence of inflation on demand must be greatly reduced by means of measures in the sphere of supply and demand. In the supply sphere, in addition to increasing volume and particularly structure, the question of further promoting organization, linkage and operation of the unified Yugoslav market are of particular importance for next year. In the sphere of demand, reduction of the sources for financing final consumption in the country, reduction of domestic and some foreign sources, as well as the discontinuance of inflationary sources of funds for investment would all help to lessen the pressure of demand on goods supplies, and would thus help to calm down the market.

In accordance with the policy of slower growth of joint and general consumption the level of turnover tax will not increase; where prices rise the levels of turnover tax will as a rule be reduced, which will lessen the effect of these loads on accelerated retail price rises.

In setting prices, conditions will be created for consistent application of the law on the bases of the price system and of social price control, and work on implementing it will be intensified. As regards prices which are not regulated by self-management agreements and social agreements, in accordance with the law on the price system and social price control, and with the aim of preventing and removing disruptions and monopolistic tendencies in the market, the FEC deems it ncessary for a measure of direct social control to continue to be applied.

Next year increases in prices in order to provide funds to cover losses in production, to increase investments to finance augmented production, except where this is specifically laid down by the Yugoslav social plan, or for investments in the infrastructure and similar purposes, must not be permitted.

Credit and monetary policy should play an important role in realizing stabilization policy for the coming year. [passage indistinct]

For the new medium-term plan period 1981-85 important changes have been carried out in the system for stimulating the accelerated development of the material basis of the underdeveloped republics, and the speediest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which should facilitate -- with the active support of sociopolitical communities -- a concentration of social funds for these purposes, primarily by means of strengthening the process of self-management association of labor and means on the principles of income motivation and joint interests of organizations of associated labor.

The economic stabilization policy and the proposed turnabout in economic policy built in to the draft resolution for 1982 will to a considerable degree depend on the extent to which the organizations of associated labor in both more developed and underdeveloped areas can, through linkage of interests and income, accomplish their chief goals and tasks of social development in the coming year. This will undoubtedly strengthen the unified Yugoslav market and will to the greatest degree stimulate more rational utilization of the existing production, cadre and other resources in the underdeveloped areas.

The FEC is of the opinion that the present problems of the Yugoslav economy, despite their gravity and exacerbated nature, should not be permitted to become the grounds and justification for further strengthening of administrative measures in directing development, at the expense of (?postponing and failing to conclude self-managing agreement) [passing indistinct].

The proposed concept of the resolution and the accompanying documents contains a very ambitious program of goals and tasks for next year, for the realization of which considerable efforts and many conscious self-denials are needed, such as are the sole possibility for realizing the process of gradual but more radical planned economic stabilization. These goals will not be achieved unless specific obligations and responsiblities for individual stabilizing conduct and fulfillment of the jointly agreed economic stabilization policy are perceived and undertaken in a timely and determined way at all levels, from each cell of associated labor right up to all the sociopolitical communities in the country.

The fact is that some of the results we achieved last year and this year in realizing the economic stabilization policy are still only partial. The causes of the profound disproportions and unstable trends are more deeply-rooted and persist with greater inertia than was expected, and are increasingly showing themselves to be of a more long-term nature. This is primarily the consequence of long years of irrational behavior in conditions of relatively low productivity, and in relation to the real material possibilities, and of the increasingly great cases of isolationism in smaller areas, [words indistinct].

We must consolidate the operation of all cohesive functions of the unified Yugoslav market and must without compromise (?suppress) all blockades and manifestations of disregard of the interests and requirements of the unified Yugoslav market and the strengthening of the market and self-managing plan components. This criterion relates equally to associated labor and to sociopolitical communities (?and to the socialist republics and autonomous provinces -- the federal organs --) Zvone Dragan, FEC vice president, said in conclusion.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY MUST BE EXPOSED

LD052120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- Working people and citizens, especially young people, but also the foreign public, must be kept constantly informed about the roots, goals, operations and present activities of fascist terrorist groups and of all the forces hostile to our country. It is our duty to tell the young generation in particular what happened and how it happened and also to explain the causes and forms of and changes in the counterrevolutionary activities of all hostile forces whose aim is to split up Yugoslavia, to drive the League of Communists from the political state and to deprive the working class of power. The chief tasks of all subjective forces and of the entire society is the struggle for the further development of self-management and in particular the realization of the stabilization policy, but it is their permanent task to expose all forms of hostile activity, a task which must be woven into the everyday activities of the organizations of the Socialist Alliance in particular.

This is the essence of the debate on the imparting of information to working people about the origin and operation of fascist terrorist organizations held at a session today attended by members of the SFRY Commission for Information, the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium Coordinating Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium Committee for Ideological Work and the Socialist Federation of Youth of Yugoslavia Conference Commission for Ideological Work.

The first public debate on this topic was conducted on the basis of the introductory report given by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, chairman of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium Coordinating Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, and on the basis of the research project on the same theme which was undertaken for the first time in our country by the center for political research and public opinion of the Belgrade Institute for Social Sciences.

The project was in the main assessed favorably, but was first and foremost welcomed as an initial step in the more profound research into the level of our people's knowledge about the Cetniks, Ustashas, Balists and all other traitors and especially about their present activities. The conclusion was reached that we have enough facts about Quisling and fascist organizations and movements, about their crimes, goals and operations abroad, and that it is therefore necessary to collate this knowledge and organize ourselves better for the systematic monitoring of their activities in order to bring about a more efficient dissemination of information.

At the very start of the discussion it was emphasized that it is not in the interests of the brotherhood, unity and community of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities to cover up facts from the past, nor is the view that we should not "open up old wounds" justified. This goes on, as was said, in the textbooks, in literature and in the information media. The question is raised of whom we are defending in this way -- the more so since the activity of traitors is constant and stepped up whenever Yugoslavia experiences certain difficulties. Our emigre groups abroad are the most numerous, varied and, by all accounts, the most aggressive, and so we need a suitable attitude from our side, as was said. We forget, and the world does not know, that the dark forces did not lay down their arms in 1945 and that this war is continuing by all means and in various aspects.

Hostile emigre groups abroad use all means in order to divest themselves of their Quisling past and have presented themselves as a political force which uses political means in the struggle for its aims. The world and our people must be shown in a well-argued and resolute way the essence of this tactic, just as the regroupings and changes among the counterrevolutionary forces must be explained constantly. As was said, we must explain to our citizens how a recent municipal president in our country becomes an Ustasha abroad.

Such people receive great publicity in the foreign press, just as Djilas is called Tito's closest associate.

We must react forcefully to ideas which say that some enemies are less dangerous, as well as to assessments that say that traitors are an aberration in one nation and a normal occurrence in another. Communists in all societies are obliged to fight above all against "their own" traitors and reactionaries, but the enemy is the enemy of all of us everywhere.

It was judged that today the opposition appears in the guise of the church and nationalism, which is a great warning for the League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces. This is a new phenomenon in the activity and manifestation of hostile forces, and the League of Communists must be ready and able to grasp the essence of these processes and react to them. At the moment, as was said, one gets the impression that our subjective forces have dozed off.

In fruitful discussion it was concluded that general counterrevolutionary activity and its exponents -- especially the most arrogant fascist terrorist organizations -- should be analyzed more deeply and scientifically. Thus we can achieve a realistic assessment of these forces which must be neither underestimated nor exaggerated.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS PLAN, REPLACES MINISTERS

AU291127 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The Kosovo Assembly, at a joint session of all three chambers, has adopted the proposed social plan for the development of the province until 1985. A report on this document was submitted by Riza Sapundzija, president of the Executive Council. It is planned that the province's social product will grow at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent. Industry and agriculture will occupy a dominant place in creating the social product. Numerous investment projects will be carried out by associated labor from other parts of the country.

Executive Council members Mehmet Begraca, Nehat Isljami, Omar Cipa, Vehbi Hajredini and Zejnula Gruda were relieved of their duties at today's session. (Ali Munja), (Ismet Suska), (Izedin Osmani), (Muris Hadzibulic), (Mesad Zubi) and (Refik Agaj) were elected new members of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly.

KOSOVO COMMUNE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC OPERATIONS

AU052105 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] A joint session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Lipljan, the Presidium of the Communal Council of the Trade Union Federation and the Executive Council of the Communal Assembly has discussed the 9-month operations of the basic organizations of associated labor and determined the future tasks on stabilizing the economic situation in the commune.

Ilijaz Kurtesi, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, also participated in the work of the session. He positively assessed the efforts of the working people of the commune to stabilize the economic trends and then spoke about the further development of self-managing socialist relations in the basic organizations of associated labor and about the need to ensure that the remuneration of workers will be in accordance with the work results.